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CONGRESS NOT TO ACT ON THE TARIFF BILL THIS SESSION

Announcement That Revenue Bill Will Have Precedence in Senate Ends Possibility of Action on Fordney Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Republican tariff and revenue legislation is once more in a state of uncertainty. In the few days since Congress went on its recess it has become apparent that many of the decisions reached with regard to tariff and revenue legislation will go by the board, with every prospect that the Fordney tariff bill and the revenue revision bill will be to a large extent rewritten.

Most important of the developments in this connection are the indications that no tariff legislation will be enacted by Congress in this session. All possibility of action by the Senate on the tariff bill during the special session disappeared with the announcement made by Boies Penrose, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that the revenue legislation would have precedence in the upper house. A few more hearings on the tariff bill, and the committee will proceed with the writing of the revenue bill, which will remain the order of business until disposed of.

Tariff Creed Delayed

The announcement confirms suspicions abroad for a long time that the most influential leaders in the Republican Party are not all convinced of the wisdom of hurried application of the Republican tariff creed to present world conditions. It now looks as if this school of thought has scored at least a temporary victory, which will bring great disappointment to the tariff enthusiasts of the House, who have insisted on tariff legislation first.

The probability is that there will be no opportunity to discuss tariff in the Senate before early in 1922, and there is little hope of a bill being finally enacted prior to the spring of 1922. This will bring the party in power to the eve of the congressional elections and adds another element that will make for delay, as the party leaders have always hesitated to pass a tariff bill on the eve of general elections such as will occur in November 1922. It is certain that the [illegible] legislation and the German Treaty, not to mention a possible conflict over the anti-beer bill, will keep the Senate busy during the remainder of this year.

Several factors have contributed to the decision to postpone the tariff legislation. The most influential leaders, including Senator Penrose and other members of the Senate Finance Committee, have always believed that the country is primarily interested in tax revision and is, on the whole, indifferent to the tariff agitation. Again, there is a strong feeling that the present position of the United States as the great creditor nation of the world, depending for payment on foreign trade, must to a certain extent at least readjust its concepts of erecting economic barriers. Foreign nations are being heard from.

Passage Too Hurried

Then again, there is a strong feeling that the Fordney bill was passed too hurriedly, and that the legislators acted without a careful study of conditions of production at home and abroad. American importers have made the strongest protests against one particular feature of the tariff scheme, namely, the plan of assessing custom duties on American valuation, instead of valuation in the country of origin.

This change was made without a study of the cost of production either here or in the country of origin. The admitted effect of the provision would be materially to raise the level of all tariff duties. The fact that the change was made without any dependable statistical data, led the House to appropriate recently $100,000 to enable Treasury officials to make a thorough study of American costs of production. Until the Treasury report is ready there is little probability of the Senate committee giving further consideration to the tariff bill.

That very great changes in the tax bill, as passed by the House, will be required, was the outstanding feature of comment by members of the Senate committee, which voted to give the measure the right of way.

Tax Revenue Inadequate

First, it is agreed by all of the Republican members of the committee that the revenue estimated to be produced by the bill will not be adequate. More money must be obtained. A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, whose estimates of needed revenue were arbitrarily reduced some $600,000,000 by the House committee, will be the first witness before the Senate committee. Mr. Mellon is now engaged with his experts in whittling down the estimates to what he regards as the absolute minimum of safety, and the senators will undoubtedly accept these estimates when given, as the basis for their work.

Chairman Penrose and all other Republican members of the Finance Committee, with the exception of Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, favor repeal of the excess profits as of January 1 last.

The committee will undoubtedly reverse the House action, thus cutting the total of revenue available from the bill back to the $4,000,000,000 level. This loss of $400,000,000 in prospective revenue the committee must certainly make up by new taxes, and it is quite possible that the total which the Secretary of the Treasury will deem necessary to be added to the bill will be as high as $600,000,000.

The means of raising this, or a slightly less amount in new levies, will be the first and biggest job before the senators. Three general plans, it appears, are under discussion.

First—To increase the flat corporation tax from 12½ per cent, as voted by the House, to 15 per cent; to assess a corporation dividend tax, and possibly to increase the normal income tax.

This method would keep the major portion of the burden on the corporations.

Second—To impose a number of new specific levies, such as the automobile license and bank check taxes and increased postage.

The third alternative is some form of a general sales tax. When the present Administration took office, the sales tax was a very lively subject of discussion and it was favored by numerous members of the finance committees of both houses. The sales tax, however, was bitterly attacked by the farmer organizations and it was thrown into the discard. Now it appears to be coming back to life, not so much of its own popularity as because of the very much less favor which attends any other methods of raising the needed revenue.

CONFERENCE TO AID UNEMPLOYMENT

Department of Commerce Is Asked by President to Formulate Plans for Washington Meeting to Consider Subject

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The President has asked the Department of Commerce to formulate plans for the calling of a national conference at Washington to consider unemployment.

Figures as given out by the Department of Labor in regard to the number of men out of employment have tended to cause alarm in some quarters. It is considered probable that conditions are not quite as bad as indicated by the figures, which are obtained from a census of the leading industries of the country. As a matter of fact, it is impossible in that way to follow men who have been dropped from their regular trades and occupations and find how they have been absorbed or what makeshift work they have obtained. The business situation is steadily improving, according to reports of the Department of Commerce, yet there is going to be a great deal of unemployment this winter and conditions will be worse because those who have no work are nearer the exhaustion of their savings than they were last year.

The Department of Commerce has been making an investigation recently, and has been in communication with officials in the several states, and has received many constructive ideas from governors of states and city officials and from employers. It is desired to find some way, if possible, for making contracts this autumn for work that cannot be undertaken until spring.

Materials for use at that time can then be manufactured during the winter, thus affording employment to many persons at a period of dullness.

The Department of Commerce has announced, "The personnel of the conference will be made up to represent the country geographically, and so far as possible to embrace representatives of the greater employment industries. The Department of Commerce will cooperate with the Department of Labor on representation of Labor.

"It is desired, for working reasons, to keep the number of the conference as small as possible. It is intended to invite representatives of the greater groups of industries and thought and the cooperation of their national organizations will be sought in their selection.

"The object of the conference will be to inquire into the volume of needed employment, the distribution of unemployment, to make recommendations as to measures that can properly be taken in coordinated speeding up of employment by industries and public bodies during the next winter, and, in addition, a broad study of the economic measures desirable to ameliorate the unemployment situation and to give impulse to the recovery of business and commerce to normal.

"It is inconceivable that America, with its surpluses in food and clothing, with housing, though crowded, and with an abundance of fuel, could allow any suffering among those of our own people who desire to work. It is necessary that we should be forehanded in the preparation of such measures as will prevent any such suffering.

"It is expected that the full plan of the conference will be ready for the President within about 10 days."

STANLEY CLAUSE A SERIOUS HANDICAP

Examination of Existing Laws Shows How Beer Amendment Would Interfere With Rights Long Established by Statute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An examination of the statutes, conducted since the contest over the Stanley amendment to the anti-beer bill began in the United States Senate, shows that the amendment would seriously handicap not only the prohibition enforcement agencies, but would jeopardize the effective administration of many of the revenue, customs, postal, food, and drug laws that have been on the statute books for a great many years. Some officials of the Department of Justice, who took no part at all in the Senate discussion, are convinced that the adoption of the Stanley amendment as originally written and fought for by the liquor element in the Senate, would make impossible the effective carrying out of many of these laws. Nathan D. Goff, Assistant Attorney-General, has called attention to the specific laws which would be placed in jeopardy.

Every indication now is that discussion will be resumed when the Senate reconvenes. The prohibition element believes that the issue has been falsely presented to the country by the friends of the Stanley amendment, who claimed that it was intended to reaffirm the constitutional safeguard against "unreasonable search and seizure." An analysis of the amendment and substitute proposed in the conference report, on which the filibuster developed, will reveal what the effect of each would be. The Stanley amendment read:

"Any officer, agent or employee of the United States engaged in the enforcement of this act, or the national prohibition act, or any other law of the United States, who shall search, property or premises of any person or attempt to search without previously securing a search warrant as provided by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Effect of Proposed Law

The effect of this would be to prohibit by heavy penalties any search or "attempt to search" for liquor or anything else without a warrant.

It would repeal a score of laws that authorize search or inspection that have been in effect, many of them, for 100 years.

It would interfere with the right to search a person arrested while committing a crime in the presence of the officer. This right has always been recognized under the English law, the common law, and the statutes.

It would prevent the right to search without a warrant rum-running autos and similar conveyances. This means their protection, as it is impossible to get a warrant after a fast-running machine loaded with outlaws is discovered.

It would protect the moonshine still, because in many outlying districts it would be impracticable to return for a warrant after the discovery of the still. The present revenue law never required it.

The words "attempt to search" without a warrant would probably prohibit all rights of inspection and investigation recognized as necessary for the proper performance of many governmental functions in innumerable statutes of the United States.

Penalty for Lawful Acts

The pending substitute for the Stanley amendment reads:

"That any officer, agent, or employee of the United States engaged in the enforcement of this act, or the National Prohibition Act, or any other law of the United States, who shall search any private dwelling as defined in the National Prohibition Act, and occupied as such dwelling, without a warrant directing such search, or who while so engaged shall, without a search warrant, maliciously and without reasonable cause, search any other building or property, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor . . ."

The provision before the Senate to be voted upon prohibits absolutely the search of a private dwelling without a warrant.

It also penalizes an officer who searches any place without a warrant, if he does so without reasonable cause, and maliciously.

It makes the existing federal search and seizure law penalizing individuals who cause search warrants to be issued without probable cause and maliciously, apply to officers who search without a warrant.

It gives or extends no right of search not now existing under the law. On the other hand, it limits the right of search by preventing a private dwelling from being searched without a warrant when this was permitted previously under other laws, but not the prohibition law.

TRANSPORT TO BE FLAGSHIP

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The transport Great Northern, destined to be flagship of the Atlantic fleet, will leave here on September 3 for Bremerton, Washington, and returning, leave on September 14 for the east coast to join the fleet. It will carry families and baggage of officers transferred to the Atlantic fleet as a result of the recent exchange of the sixth and seventh divisions of battleships.

NEWS SUMMARY

Gifford Pinchot, president of the National Conservation Congress, has made public a criticism of the proposal of Henry Ford to take over, under lease from the government, the power plant at Muscle Shoals. Mr. Pinchot contrasts the offer with the Roosevelt water power policy, declaring that the Ford offer does not protect the rights of the public. p. 5

A bill which embodies the important changes which Will Hayes, Postmaster-General, wishes to be made in the postal savings department, awaits the reconvening of Congress on September 21, having been introduced by Halvor Steenerson, Representative from Minnesota. The bill recommends the increase in the rate of interest to be paid depositors from 2 to 3 per cent, an increase in the amount allowed to individual depositors, authorization of joint and trust accounts, and administrative changes to provide for the greatest possible extention of the savings facilities. p. 4

All possibility of action on the Fordney tariff bill during the special session disappeared with the announcement by Boies Penrose, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that revenue legislation would have precedence in the Senate. Senate leaders, it is said, have reached the conclusion that the wisdom of some of the tariff proposals is very doubtful. There is little probability, in these circumstances, of a bill being finally enacted before the spring of 1922. p. 1

The fact is disclosed as a result of an examination of existing federal statutes, viewed in the light of the proposed Stanley amendment to the pending anti-beer bill, that the enactment of proposed clause limiting the right of search would seriously interfere with law enforcement in many other branches, and that it would repeal an existing right of the government long recognized as established. p. 1

American Federation of Labor officials in Washington are aroused by the activity of Charles J. McCarthy, former Governor of Hawaii, who is said to be seeking to have legislation enacted which will permit the importation into Hawaii of Chinese coolie labor in competition with Japanese unionized laborers. p. 2

A delegation seeking to bring about the recognition of the Korean nation has arrived in Washington, and will endeavor to have its case heard by the State Department before the conference on disarmament assembles. The delegation charges Japan with deceit and treachery in the acts by which she gained possession of Korea, and until Korea is liberated, peace is declared to be an impossibility in the Far East. p. 5

Speaking at Barnsley on the Irish situation, Mr. Lloyd George made a powerful appeal for common sense and the sweeping away of all prejudice and hatred on both sides of the Irish Channel. He insisted that separation could not be countenanced, saying that if Ireland had the right to set itself up as an independent republic, so had Scotland and so had Wales. Welsh and Scottish patriots did not advance claims of complete independence and the reason was plain. They knew that when they had a separate Scotland and a separate Ireland and a separate England there were feuds and quarrels and wars and bickerings. He believed that in time the Irish people would realize that their destiny was greatest as a free people, inside a free federation of free peoples. p. 1

Egyptian independence is still the subject of negotiations in London. Several points remain to be settled and at least on one of these there is a divergence of opinion. Egypt claims that the British troops should be stationed in the vicinity of the Suez Canal, while Britain contends that they should be placed wherever the protection of foreign interests demands their presence. When an agreement is reached on the disposition of the troops, the future of the Sudan and the question of the capitulations will be considered. p. 1

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador in London, presides at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations today at Geneva. The most important question to come before the Council is that of Upper Silesia, and on this issue it is hoped the decision will be unanimous, so that the recommendation to the Supreme Council will be as strong as it can be made, and so that the world may be convinced of the possibilities of the league. p. 1

Some doubts are being expressed in Paris about the immediate completion of the Franco-German accord. The accord provides for the supply of German material to the French inhabitants of the devastated districts through a system of bureaux. It is felt that the wave of militarism in Germany may prevent acceptance, while the opposition of the Allies is known to be based on the ground that the agreement is unfair to them. The plan is subject to ratification by the governments and in part must be submitted to the Reparations Commission. p. 2

Canada's unemployment problem was discussed at the final session of the Dominion Trades Council in Winnipeg. To relieve the situation the congress recommended that the government appropriate $50,000,000 for the repair of public buildings. p. 2

EGYPTIAN PARLEYS CONTINUE IN LONDON

Negotiations Have Not Reached a Final Stage—Future Location of British Troops Has Led to Much Discussion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The negotiations which have, for some time past, been in progress between the accredited representatives of the Egyptian Government now in London and the British Foreign Office, have not reached a final stage. A divergence of opinion held by the two parties regarding the location of the British troops has led to much discussion. The Egyptian delegation contends that within the meaning of the Milner Report the British troops stationed in Egypt should be devoted solely to the purpose of guarding lines of communication, which principally means the Suez Canal, and for that purpose their station should be in its immediate vicinity. The British negotiators claim that the troops shall be maintained at any place where protection of foreign interests requires their presence.

It is felt by the Egyptians that Egyptian independence can never be anything but nominal while these conditions prevail. On their part they are quite willing to give any guarantees for the safety of foreigners, provided they are not inconsistent with their independence. Once having settled this matter, it will be necessary to deal with such matters as the capitulations and future of the Sudan.

As regards the capitulations, there is not much difficulty anticipated in this respect. It is hoped that the two parties will reach an accord under which the anomalous situations that so frequently arise as a result of the many different laws at present in operation will be set right. The question relating to the further government of the Sudan vitally affects not only the welfare but the very life of Egypt, for whoever holds the upper waters of the Nile holds Egypt in her grasp, but according to information received this question has not yet been thrashed out.

Meantime, little, if anything, is being heard of the so-called National movement under Saad Zaghlul Pasha, and though he has issued an invitation to members of the British Parliament to visit Egypt, it is not thought his invitation will be taken seriously, unless it be that some extreme members of the Labor Party see fit to accept.

The accusation that has been made by Zaghlul Pasha that his paper has been suppressed is to some extent true, but this was owing to the incitements it contained which were considered not only inflammatory but dangerous to the peace which seems now to have settled over the country. As a recompense, other papers have opened their columns to him, and practically anything he wishes to say is published. His assertions that the Cabinet has bought the press of the country are stated to be absolutely untrue.

The negotiations between the British Foreign Office and Adly Yeghen Pasha have been suspended for a month, but only owing to the leading negotiators having decided on taking a holiday, and at the end of that time the matters relating to Egyptian independence will again be resumed.

MARSHAL FOCH TO VISIT AMERICA SOON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—It is intimated that on October 22 Marshal Foch will embark at Havre for the United States on the steamship Paris. Instructions have been given to this end to the steamship company. The ship will arrive on October 29 at New York and Marshal Foch intends to traverse all the states from coast to coast. He will preside at the national convention of the American Legion in November at Kansas City.

The delegation of the American Legion has made a triumphant tour through France and has been received with extraordinary enthusiasm by the authorities and the people.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FACES THE LEAGUE

When Council Meets Today at Geneva It Has a Chance of Proving It Is Able to Decide Cases Entirely on Their Merits

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador in London, leaves today for Geneva to preside over what will be the most important meeting the Council of the League of Nations has ever had. On August 29 it will commence the task imposed upon it by the Supreme Council of attempting to delimit the boundaries between German and Polish territories in Upper Silesia. This is one of the League's greatest opportunities, Dr. Wellington Koo stated in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and His Excellency sincerely hopes that the decision of the Council of the League will be unanimous, so that the recommendation it will make to the Supreme Council will be as strong as it is possible to make it, and so that the world may be convinced that the members of the League are capable of looking beyond their own interests to an impartial solution, based on the merits of the case.

The agenda for the first meeting of the Council has been drawn up and has been issued to the delegates, but as it is not customary to publish it in advance it cannot be made known in its entirety. Certain items of business have already become common knowledge, however, and among these are the Silesian question, consideration of class A and class B mandates, the Danzig and Vilna questions and certain matters affecting the administration of the Sarre Valley.

The first named will be by far the most important topic on the agenda. How it will be dealt with is not yet certain, Dr. Koo pointed out, for there are several methods open to adoption, and the procedure to be followed will be one of the first things to be discussed at Geneva. It will probably also be considered whether the evidence, data and statistics, compiled by the experts who reported to the Supreme Council, are adequate for the Council to come to a conclusion upon, or whether fresh experts must be sent to Silesia by the League for the purpose of making a new investigation on fresh lines.

Increasing publicity marked the proceedings at the last meeting of the Council of the League, and as usual the question of what meetings of the Council at the next session should be declared open to the public and the press, may be taken up next week.

The preliminary work in connection with the agenda is being undertaken in accordance with the usual practice, by the delegate who presides over the last meeting of the Council, namely, Viscount Ishii, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the League. This work includes the issuing of invitations to the various delegates to act as rapporteurs in regard to specific items on the agenda. Viscount Ishii himself, according to the latest information, is undertaking the presentation of the facts of the Silesian problem to the Council.

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INDEX FOR AUGUST 29, 1921

Art.....Page 12
Millais
Water Colorists at Metropolitan
Michael Wroubel
Rockport Art Association

Business and Finance.....Page 9
Fordney Bill's Effect on Canada
Improvement in New York Market
British Cotton Trade Outlook
Oregon Wool Growers Unite
United States Silver Imports

Editorials.....Page 14
India and the Kenya Colony
The Recess of Congress
Women and Cooperation
Shaping a Forest Policy
Art Over-Praise
Editorial Notes

General News—
Congress Not to Act on the Tariff Bill This Session..... 1
Powerful Appeal Made by Premier to Irish People..... 1
Stanley Clause a Serious Handicap.. 1
Egyptian Parleys Continue in London 1
Great Opportunity Faces the League. 1
Franco-German Accord Reached..... 2
Wisconsin Drug Dealers Warned..... 2
Venezuela Seeks American Trade.... 2
Railway Earnings Due to Depression 4
Political Forum Closes Sessions..... 4
Postal Savings Reorganization..... 4
Mail Line Vessels Go Back to Board. 5
Ford Proposal Is Under Criticism.... 5
Actors Sustained in Equity Dispute.. 5
Conference Asked to Liberate Korea. 5
"Approximation" Keynote in Oporto.. 6
New Zealand's Trade Prospects..... 6
Canada's Debt to Scottish Pioneers.. 7
Austrian Capital May Be Free Port. 7
Lasting Effect of Dominion Session.. 7
Review of Prison Reform in Britain. 7

Illustrations—
Lord Leicester's Hospital, Warwick.. 3
Indian Corn..... 3
Sir Ernest Shackleton..... 8
The Quest..... 8
A Message From the Explorer..... 8
"The Carpenter's Shop," by Millais...12
Millais' Preliminary Study for "The Carpenter's Shop"..... 12
"A Lancashire River," by Seymour Haden 13

Labor—
Conference to Aid Unemployment.... 1
Labor Issue in Hawaii Revived..... 2
Labor Congress Closes in Canada.... 2
Welding of Labor Units in Britain.... 6

Special Articles—
Great Nature..... 3
The Grandeur of Warwick..... 3
The Australian "Desert Link"..... 3
Italian Fashions for Horses..... 3
A Foundling of the Fields..... 5

Sporting.....Page 10
English Football League Is Started
Mrs. Melvin Jones Is New Champion
Robertson Cup Won by Buffalo
Richards Stars in Final Match
Japan Defeats Australasians
John Noel Wins Leading Trophy
Miss Sybil Bauer Breaks Swim Record

The Children's Page.....Page 8

The Home Forum.....Page 13
Business
Street Cries of Old London

POWERFUL APPEAL MADE BY PREMIER TO IRISH PEOPLE

Ireland's Destiny, Says Mr. Lloyd George, Will Be Greatest as a Free People Inside a Free Federation of Free Peoples

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BARNSLEY, England (Sunday)—When Mr. Lloyd George was presented with the freedom of the City of Barnsley on Saturday afternoon, he made a powerful appeal for common sense and the sweeping away of all prejudice and hatred on both sides of the Irish Channel in settling the age-long dispute between England and Ireland. While insisting that separation could not be countenanced, he trusted that common sense would prevail. Many statesmen, he said, had tried to find a solution of the trouble, statesmen of all parties, but up till now without success. Sometimes the fault was in one country and sometimes in the other. Sometimes it is the fault of both.

"I have seen anti-Irish prejudices lashed into unwisdom," he declared. "I have seen anti-English prejudices on the other side lashed into unwisdom. For God's sake let us clear aside prejudices. The nation that lives on prejudices is doomed like the man that lives on hatred. I have never seen a man with a vendetta that I would trust with any job."

Hatred Must End

After calling for all hatred to be swept aside, the Premier said he was proud that Britain has risen above all prejudices and given the ministry a fair chance in the name of the people of Great Britain to settle. Insults and wrongs had not been all on one side, and he was glad that the people of Britain had swept them all on one side and said: "Let us settle this old trouble."

The government had proposed terms that had never been offered before, which had commended themselves, not merely to Britain but to the whole civilized world, even in quarters which had been very ready to criticize Britain's action toward Ireland. Even in these quarters the British terms are called fair and generous, and they say they are terms that ought to be accepted.

Speaking on Sinn Fein's desire for separation, Mr. Lloyd George said: "We cannot countenance separation. We can no more countenance the tearing up of the United Kingdom than America could countenance the tearing up of the United States in the '60s. Our position is the position of the greatest Liberal statesman that probably lived in modern times—Abraham Lincoln. There is no question of ascendancy, there is no question of domination, there is no question of one race tyrannizing over another. Unity does not involve thraldom; it is often the best guarantee of liberty.

"If you had severance it would lead in Ireland itself to the most cruel and terrible civil war that Ireland has ever seen, and help would be rushed from all sides and every part of the world to assist the parties who were fighting out the battle. We could not witness a civil war of that kind at our own door which would involve our own people throughout the Empire and other people as well.

"If Southern Ireland is not satisfied with freedom, but insists on separation, then I fear all hope of an accommodation must be abandoned. But I trust that common sense will prevail and that good counsel will be heeded. We only want to do what is fair and just."

Strong Claim of Wales

"If Ireland has the right to separation, so has Scotland, so has Wales. I belong to a small nationality of these islands. There is a larger number of people in that small country conversing in the native language of the race than you have got in Ireland talking their language. There is a great living literature there, written by some of the most cultured men in these islands. In that tongue is an emphatic nationality; it is a distinguished nationality, it is a proud nationality, and if that is a claim for us to set up an independent republic we have got a greater claim than anybody in the whole British Empire to do so. But we know it would be folly for Wales. It would weaken the United Kingdom, it would weaken the Empire, weaken this great instrument of human freedom that has been forged by wise men and by great events, and no Welsh patriot would ever dream of demanding it.

"Scotland is as distinct a nationality as any nation in the world. It was independent not so very long ago. It has a great history, a great tradition, a great literature; and although it has not a language of its own, it has a most distinct accent of its own, an accent so distinctive that it is enough to justify a claim for separation. But Scotchmen do not forward the claim, and why? Because they know that when you had a separate Wales, and a separate Scotland, and a separate Ireland, and a separate England, there were feuds and quarrels, and wars, and bickerings, and raids, and forays, and destruction and death.

What Saved the World

"Are we to split up this United Kingdom at the moment when its unity of aim, its unity of action, has saved

the world? Nothing else could have saved it. Are we to choose this moment to begin in Ireland tearing a bit off, a second bit here and there and leaving the Empire shattered into fragments with no vitality, no power, no glory and of no use to the world?

"In spite of all indications to the contrary, in spite of speeches and in spite of letters, I believe that when the Irish people realize that the essence of freedom is theirs, that real freedom is theirs, the substance of freedom is offered them and that all they are asked to do is to come into the proudest community of nations in the world as free men, I believe you will find that that gifted people, who are not devoid of political instincts and who have a great record in the past, will realize that their destiny is greatest as a free people, inside a free federation of free peoples."

British Reply Considered

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—(By the Associated Press)—The Irish Republican Parliament met in secret session today to consider the reply of the Prime Minister to the letter of Eamon de Valera on the British peace proposals.

Commenting on the letter from Mr. Lloyd George, the Freeman's Journal said today:

"In our opinion, the Prime Minister's latest communication bears the construction which Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, put upon the original offer from the British Government."

The Irish Independent urges the conditions to which the Irish leaders have taken exception, and said the alternative would be a renewal of war "on a scale that would appall humanity and would ultimately discredit and disgrace England."

"With the will to make peace on both sides," the newspaper said, "it ought to be possible to arrive at a basis upon which a settlement that is honorable and satisfactory to both sides could be effected."

The Irish Times says that the immediate effect of Mr. de Valera's note to London and the reply of Mr. Lloyd George had been to bring negotiations to a very critical point.

"The undoubted gravity of the situation calls for cool heads and clear minds on both sides of the Irish Sea," the newspaper added. "A wearisome exchange of mere notes can serve no useful purpose. Sooner or later some definite decision must be reached."

GERMAN CONCERN OVER MILITARISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday) — Never perhaps has Germany been in a state of greater internal disruption than at present. For a long time past the national militarists have been using every means in their power to revive and strengthen the old traditions, an example of which was General von Ludendorff's propaganda speeches at Tannenberg, and these have culminated in the assassination of Mathias Erzberger, the consequences of which it is impossible to predict. The "Vossische Zeitung" believes that the first political consequence of this incident will be a demand for the formation of a new Prussian government wherein the Independents will resolutely support the Social Democrats' demand for a leading role in the government.

"Germania" writes sharply against the inciting of the Right parties to violence and declares the Republic has been far too long inactive, and asks the government what it intends to do to prevent a recurrence. "Vorwärts" publishes a long list of crimes committed at the instigation of the Right parties, which have gone unpunished, while a few members of the Left have been sentenced with the utmost rigor. The Social Democrat parties have decided upon mass demonstrations next Wednesday throughout Germany, according to Vorwärts. Action will be immediately taken by all workmen's unions and organizations to cause the government to use all possible means to quell the Right parties' ruthless propaganda.

Mr. Erzberger's place is difficult to fill as he was perhaps Germany's most capable man. As a moderate pacificist he opposed with all his might the submarine war and worked hard to bring about an understanding between the belligerent nations. He was the chief originator of the peace resolution in the Reichstag in 1917, was the head of the armistice commission and instrumental in signing the Peace Treaty. He was an exceptional mathematition in taxation matters and was the right hand man of the Chancellor in desiring the just taxing of the wealthy classes, thus making many enemies. He was personally genial, benevolent and kind.

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—(By the Associated Press)—Mathias Erzberger, former Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finance, was assassinated today while walking through the Black Forest near Offenburg, Baden.

MORE GARAGES THAN DWELLINGS ERECTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A total of 81,103 one and two-family houses were built in 196 cities of the United States in 1920, while in the same cities garages to the number of 93,121 were erected, according to a statement issued by the Department of Labor. In the 196 cities, which contain 32.7 per cent of the country's population, $1,204,490,764 was expended in building operations, $40,522,240 of which was for construction of motion picture houses. The cost of building schools was $50,023,140, a little more than half the cost of garages, the department estimates.

FRANCO-GERMAN ACCORD REACHED

Satisfaction Generally Expressed in France Over Scheme for German Payment in Goods —British Attitude Uncertain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Satisfaction is generally expressed at the understanding arrived at by Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, and Dr. Rathenau, German Minister of Reconstruction, at Wiesbaden, though some doubts are being expressed about the ratification of the scheme by Germany and by England. It is feared that the new wave of militarism which is alleged to be sweeping over Germany and of which the assassination of Mr. Erzberger is the signal will prevent the acceptance of the Franco-German contract. Undoubtedly hatred of France is being worked up, and the atmosphere is unfavorable to the completion of a commercial accord.

Without losing sight of this possible opposition and of the possible opposition of the Allies on the ground that the accord is a violation of the London agreement and unfair to the other creditors of Germany, it may now be hoped that France has entered on a new path of collaboration with Germany. There is a strong section of political realists in France, which is an active advocate of industrial and commercial cooperation and would even extend such cooperation to other domains than that of reparations.

It is thus, says Philip Millet, that armed conflicts, otherwise perhaps inevitable, may be avoided. Nevertheless, although this path has definitely been entered upon, great difficulties, it is recognized, loom ahead. There is a fresh mark of pessimism even in the entourage of Dr. Rathenau concerning the possibility of developing German exportations; and the recent prophecies of John M. Keynes that Germany will declare bankruptcy next year, increase the obstacles already indicated.

France has arranged to receive deliveries of reparations in kind to the value of 7,000,000,000 gold marks by May 1, 1926. As this sum is superior to what France would receive, had she only 52 per cent of the German annuity, it is a veritable anticipation in the form of goods made by Germany on future annuities. France pays in engaging to abandon each year part of the general annuity to the Allies due to her. Such a reimbursement to Germany in each year will not be less than 35 per cent of the goods received, but will never be more than 1,000,000,000 marks, including simple interest at 5 per cent.

Provision is made for the case in which France shall not have completed reimbursement in 1935. In that event France must repay the balance in four half-yearly payments, which, however, must not be larger than the sums due in the annuities by Germany. There has been some criticism because Germany becomes the creditor of France, but this is playing with words, for France is not to pay cash but to purchase goods from Germany with the future annuities. The accord is subject to the ratification of the two governments, and in part must be submitted to the reparations commission.

ONTARIO TO REDUCE EDUCATIONAL COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — The Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research recommends that, in order to cut down the cost of education per pupil, the units of a course of study should be reduced from 10 months to five months and that in all grades semi-annual promotion should be instituted. It claims this would cut down the children's time in school and thus reduce educational costs to the city.

In the interests of both taxpayers and children, the bureau urges that the possibilities of cutting down costs by eliminating nonessential details, rearranging the elements of the course of study, recasting the machinery of grading and promotion, and improving the standard of instruction should be exhaustively explored. If the school year were lengthened to 11 months and divided into quarters so that any child or teacher could take three-quarters or the whole of the year if conditions were favorable, greater use would be made of the school plant, the percentage of overhead expenses would be reduced, and many pupils would make rapid progress. Experience, the bureau claims, has shown that with proper safeguards the all-the-year-round plan has appreciably reduced the cost per pupil.

LIBERAL LEADER IN MARITIME PROVINCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Announcement that the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party, will deliver a series of addresses in the Maritime Provinces has given a fillip to political interest in the provinces. Mr. King will speak at two, or possibly three, centers in Nova Scotia as well as at several places in New Brunswick and in Prince Edward Island.

The Maritime Provinces are generally regarded as good fighting ground for Mr. King. The chief opposition to the Liberals in the provinces when the next election takes place is expected to come from the United Farmers or from a Farmer-Labor alliance, rather than from the Conservatives, but the expectation in political circles is that the odds will favor Mr. King's followers. So far the United Farmers have developed no leaders of outstanding ability in political affairs in the Maritime Provinces and this, of course, is bound to tell against them in an election contest.

The Conservative outlook in these provinces is unquestionably far from bright. Two ridings—Colchester in Nova Scotia and York-Sunbury in New Brunswick—are generally looked upon as likely to stand by the Ottawa government, and it is quite probable that Halifax City and County and St. John-Albert, in New Brunswick, both two-member constituencies, will, as of old, each return one Liberal and one Conservative. But it is not at all unlikely, if present signs are to be relied upon, that Mr. Meighen will gather no other support in the three provinces. Whether the Liberals or the Farmer-Labor group will come off best in the division of the other constituencies is the more doubtful question.

VENEZUELA SEEKS AMERICAN TRADE

Commercial Attaché of Southern Republic Describes Conditions and Government Policy for Maintaining Relationship

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Preservation of the mutually satisfactory trade relation existing between the United States and Venezuela, and extension of the commercial contact to include more centers than New York City, play a prominent part in Venezuela's commercial policy abroad, declared E. Arroyo Lameda, commercial attaché of Venezuela in Boston, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Between 75 and 80 per cent of the total trade of this country, Mr. Lameda said, is with the United States, and it is hoped to maintain this figure.

"The Venezuelan Government is in excellent financial condition," Mr. Lameda asserted, "its bond issue of 18,000,000 bolivars having sold at good rates. While the exchange at present is adverse it is not as low as in other South American countries. Of course, Venezuela is feeling the effects of the general depression but is in an excellent position to progress when the readjustment is completed.

"In the past, New York has been the trading center of Venezuela and other Caribbean countries, but an effort is now being made to develop contact with other centers. The New England industrial region is particularly important as a point of relationship. My country offers a market for cotton goods, machinery, candies and leather goods, with the exception of shoes, the production of which is an infant industry of Venezuela and is protected. New England, in turn, offers a market for Venezuelah hides, cocoa, coffee and rubber. It is hoped that this assurance of cargoes both ways will help the establishment of a shipping line that is now under consideration."

Government Policy

The Venezuelan Government, Mr. Lameda went on, has embarked upon a constructive plan of road development, which, incidentally, increases the market for automobiles and trucks. Railroad transportation facilities are not extensive, there being two main lines, one controlled by British capital and one by German. A third line is planned to be constructed between the two existing systems, which are at extremities of the country.

Another project to be carried out under federal appropriation, Mr. Lameda said, is the development of the natural port of Turiamo through the construction of dock, warehouse and terminal facilities. Federal encouragement of immigration and foreign investment has been adopted as a means to bringing into full play the resources of the country.

Petroleum Deposits

"Petroleum fields have been opened in the vicinity of Lake Maracaybo," Mr. Lameda said, "and one American company is producing a large volume of oil. Eleven other companies are either preparing to produce or are prospecting. The largest oil company also owns a deposit of what is estimated as 500,000 tons of coal, and it is suggested that, with this supply, a coaling station for ships going through the Panama Canal might easily be established in the Maracaybo region."

Asked regarding American banking facilities, Mr. Lameda pointed out that there are three branches of large American banks, as well as branches of other foreign banks. These facilities he feels to be adequate to the present need. Extension of some credit by concerns trading in Venezuela is necessary, Mr. Lameda said, owing to comparative slowness in distribution arising out of difficulties of transportation. Practically all the stocks accumulated during the "boom" period have been liquidated, however, he added, and there is no overstocking to delay movement of goods.

When asked regarding the progress of educational activity of the government—a progress which is recognized as having a close interrelation with standards of living, and economic and commercial conditions—Mr. Lameda explained that the educational facilities are mainly government controlled and supervised. The municipalities cooperate in many cases, however. There is an appreciation of the importance of education, he said, and efforts are being made to further it. Mr. Lameda added that many students are coming to American universities instead of going to Europe as before.

LABOR CONGRESS IN CANADA CLOSES

Dominion Labor Congress Discusses Remedies for Unemployment and the Proposed Platform of Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The total exclusion of Orientals from Canada and the appointment of a commission to investigate the oriental question was asked at the concluding session of the Dominion Trades Congress on Saturday. The speakers supporting the motion declared that unless the exclusion policy was adopted, British Columbia would be dominated by orientals within 20 years, and that the menace would spread to the east; also they objected, not to orientals for racial reasons, but because of the cheap labor which threatened Canadian Labor.

On the matter of immigration as affecting unemployment, the congress considered a resolution to prohibit immigration. The delegates stressed, in their statements, that unemployment was a serious matter, and in the discussion a variety of reasons for the situation were advanced. "Wild-catting" of the natural resources, the monopoly of steel lands and coal lands, while not direct causes, should be considered as reasons. A delegate pointed out that the congress had agreed that the control of industries by the workers would eradicate unemployment. The congress recommended to the government to relieve unemployment the appropriation of a $50,000,000 housing loan to repair public buildings, overhaul the rolling stock of the government railways, and to aid provincial governments to embark on a policy of road building.

A resolution asking for the abolition of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty expiring in 1923 was passed, and the congress also called on the government to hold a conference to investigate the question of unemployment insurance, promised some time ago.

Important economic reforms were asked for in the tentative platform of the Canadian Labor Party, formed during the session of the congress, and completed by a special committee on Saturday.

With a view to changing completely the present economic and social system, the following reforms were recommended in the program: state insurance against unemployment chargeable to industry, regulation of immigration, public ownership, democratic control of public utilities, proportional representation, names instead of election deposits, the extension of voting facilities, pensions, health and disability insurance, the abolition of non-elective legislative bodies, international disarmament, direct legislation, the initiative, referendum and recall, the enactment of the recommendations of the Washington Labor Congress, especially the eight-hour day, no taxation of land values, and nationalization of the banking system.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The split in the Canadian Labor ranks, resulting from the expulsion of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees at the Dominion Trades Congress here last week, may be further intensified this week when the rejected order holds its convention. According to the best information, A. R. Mosher, president of the expelled organization, has laid plans to form a purely Canadian organization of railway workers, entirely independent of international control, and will submit the scheme to the convention of the delegates.

Hitherto the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Workers has been forced by its affiliation with the Trades Congress confine organizing activities to certain stationary railway trades end express employees. The congress, by revoking the brotherhood's charter, has made it possible for the organization to accept membership from all classes of railroad employees. Mr. Mosher investigated the extent to which railroad workers were affiliated with the congress, and found less than 50 per cent were so connected on this basis. An attempt will be made to amalgamate Canadian railroad employees into one organization.

BALTIMORE MILK COMBINE REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—A milk combine, involving practically all the dealers of this city, which has reaped large profits at the expense of the copsumer, and which operates through two well organized channels, is now reported by the state's attorney.

For some weeks past agents of the department of the state's attorney have been investigating the milk situation in all sections of the city as well as in the counties. Unlike the recent coal investigation, the investigation of milk prices has been carried on secretly. The situation is alleged to be more intricate and complex than the coal situation. The facts will be presented by Mr. Leach sometime soon for the consideration of the grand jury.

The agencies through which the combine is alleged to operate are the Baltimore Milk Exchange, which includes in its membership practically every local dealer, and the State Dairymens Association, which is composed of farmers in all sections of the state. The dairymen's association, which has been regarded by the public as an organization of farmers established to protect the interest of the producers, is now alleged to be such in name only. Those investigating the milk combine have reported to the attorney that the second organization is really subservient to the local dealers through the exchange.

Milk, which is now sold to the consumer in Baltimore for 12 cents a quart, and 7 cents a pint, has been a topic for controversy during the summer. The public has been assured, time and again, that the prices are due to profiteering on the part of the producers and not the retail dealers.

Mr. Leach, the state attorney, who in his statement scored the profiteering of the dealers, declaring that they made their profits under pretense of protecting the interests of the consumer, also said:

"During the month of June the combine received from the farmer probably 800,000 gallons of milk, for which they paid only 14 cents, and which they sold to the consumer for 48 cents."

One of the principal charges to be laid before the grand jury is the report of the investigators that milk can be served to consumers at far lower prices than those prevalent, and that even then the dealers would secure reasonable profits.

LABOR ISSUE IN HAWAII REVIVED

Former Governor of Islands, in Washington, Seeks Importation of Chinese Coolies to Displace Japanese Union Workingmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Charles J. McCarthy, former Governor of Hawaii, who is back of the movement in Congress to displace Japanese union labor in the islands with Chinese coolies, is in Washington to establish headquarters as representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu.

Every move of the former Hawaiian official will be watched closely by officers of the American Federation of Labor, particularly Samuel Gompers, who is taking a personal interest in the labor situation in the islands, and who is strongly opposed to the proposed introduction of Chinese labor.

The question was recently an issue before the House Immigration Committee and again threatens to break out anew when Congress reasssembles. Mr. Gompers, in testifying before the committee, warned Congress that the Hawaiian planters are trying to reduce labor to a state of serfdom, and he even went so far as to criticize the failure of the white element in the islands in not contributing more to the support of the recent strike of Japanese rice workers for better conditions.

Labor Leaders Alert

While Mr. McCarthy states that he is here to acquaint the people better regarding conditions in Hawaii, its problems, and the commercial importance of the Territory, it is contended by Labor officials that his real purpose in coming to Washington is to help put through Congress a bill authorizing the immigration of Chinese labor.

Anti-Japanese societies on the Pacific coast have been aroused by reports that Japan is attempting to control Hawaii through Japanese colonization, and the question promises to become a formidable one before definitely settled by Congress.

According to Mr. McCarthy, who, as Governor, appointed the commission which is presenting Hawaii's case before Congress, the shortage of farm help is affecting agricultural production to such an extent that it threatens seriously to disrupt the financial affairs of the Territory.

Thus far Hawaii, he says, has been self-supporting through its system of income taxes. The bulk of its revenue has come from its agriculture. If agriculture fails, this source of taxation will be seriously curtailed, he claims, and property taxes, already high, will be increased. Under the present system of taxation, property taxes are applied to the use of the counties where they are collected.

Revenues Threatened

The threatened severe decrease in agricultural production, he says, would also decrease taxes that go to the federal government. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, more than $20,000,000 was paid in income taxes to the federal government by Hawaii. Mr. McCarthy points out that Hawaii stood thirty-fourth among the states and territories in its returns.

The remedy for Hawaii's labor troubles, he believes, is simple: "A mere breaking down of political sentiment and political prejudice." But in advocating the importation of Chinese coolies, Mr. McCarthy reckoned without taking cognizance of the resistance of the American Federation of Labor and certain elements in Congress which are strongly opposed to lowering the bars to admit Chinese even to Hawaii for a limited time.

The American Legion has seen fit to inject itself into the controversy. In a letter to Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant of the legion, says in part:

"The American Legion is opposed to any lowering of the standard of immigration now existing, and any action which would tend to lower the standard of living of the American working man in any part of the United States or of its territories."

PRISONER NAMED FOR MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Workers League, a radical organization, has nominated Benjamin Gitlow, serving a sentence in prison on the charge of criminal libel, for Mayor.

WISCONSIN DRUG DEALERS WARNED

Liquor Sales Declared to Be Made in Direct Violation of Federal Law — Physicians Said to Encourage Practices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Physicians and druggists who are violating the regulations governing prescriptions for liquor have been given a warning by James A. Stone, federal prohibition director for Wisconsin.

"Complaints are being constantly received that physicians are issuing prescriptions without examination, and practically serving as distributors of liquor for beverage purposes," says the commissioner. "The Volstead act, now the law of the land, cannot be treated as a joke without incurring liability of prosecution and fine. I am frequently asked to issue new books of prescriptions before the expiration of the 90-day period. Such excuses as the following are given:

"'I have been compelled to issue prescriptions for other physicians who did not take out permits.'

"'The state fair is to be held next week, and because of the poor water there are frequent calls for prescriptions.'

"'My book has been stolen.'

"'The book has been far from adequate to take care of my practice, and as a consequence many of my patients had to be sent to others.'

"I am advised on competent authority that less than 30 per cent of the physicians in the country obtain permits to prescribe whisky. The other 70 per cent are of the opinion that intoxicating liquors are not necessary, or that substitutes may be used with equally good results. Another large number refuse to be importuned by those who, under pretense of ill health, are merely seeking a 'drink.'

"Druggists have no right to sell so-called 'bitters' and 'tonics' for beverage purposes. A forged prescription or a regular prescription delivered to any person without being completely filled out and dated is a violation, subjecting the druggist to the full penalty. Cases are reported where dealers have sold to individuals complete packages of lemon extract and the like when they must have known that the persons buying were obtaining the extract for beverage purposes. Such sales are a violation of the law."

An unusual condition has developed in Sheboygan County, where the authorities have found such hostility to the enforcement of the new state prohibition law that they are unable to obtain convictions in trials by jury. In the first case tried, the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal in 25 minutes, after Theodore Benfey, a state Senator, who is the attorney for the organized saloonkeepers of the county, denounced as unconstitutional that portion of the law requiring the removal of screens. This was the first of 13 cases. When the second was called, Charles Voigt, district attorney, asked for an adjournment because two of his important witnesses were atending hearings at Fond du Lac and were unable to be present. When Judge Meyer ruled against him the district attorney asked that the case be dismissed, which was done.

"I would gladly ask for a change of venue in the other cases," said Mr. Voigt, "but the city charter gives the Municipal Court exclusive jurisdiction, and my hands are tied."

"We can hardly expect conviction in any case with jury trial in Sheboygan," said Carl Henning, state prohibition inspector. "I doubt if we get one conviction out of all these cases."

MAINE CROPS MAKE DEMAND ON RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Maine railroads are already feeling the effects of an early apple crop and are making preparations to handle a large amount of freight shipments to cities within a few hundred miles of this State. Contrary to predictions the potato yield appears to be large, and the apple crop early and ample. In marketing the apple crop this year two new features will be put into effect. The fruit growers exchange will attempt to unify the handling of the crop in the interests of efficiency and economy and an effort will be made to reach smaller dealers by packing fancy grade apples in bushel baskets similar to other fruits. It is planned to exert greatest care in packing and shipping in order to reduce waste to a minimum. It is also pointed out that the present and prospective freight movement is a boon to the railroads, which have not been handling heavy volume of freight during the recent business depression. It is expected that the shipment of potatoes and apples will continue into the fall.

MARTIAL LAW IN INDIA PROCLAIMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, India (Sunday) — The area of the Moplah rebellion is increasing, the rebels being estimated at 15,000. The women and children in South Malabar have been concentrated in the barracks at Calicut. Hindu houses generally have been plundered and the inhabitants massacred. The rebels have made more captures from police stations. The arrival of cavalry and infantry from Bangalore is reported and the light cruiser H. M. S. Comus is standing by at Calicut. The military authorities state that Karur is relieved and that a detachment is proceeding to the relief of Malaparam. The railway is being steadily repaired at Malaparam and in a southerly direction, while the concentration of troops has now been completed.

The government of India has published a new martial law ordinance strengthening the powers of the senior military officer's jurisdiction in summary courts.

MR. OBREGON DEFENDS PROFIT-SHARING LAW

VERACRUZ, Mexico—Laws giving workers a share in the profits of the industries in which they are engaged were defended by President Obregon in the course of an address delivered at Potrero Ranch, near the city of Cordoba. Such a law was recently enacted in the State of Veracruz, and it was bitterly opposed by commercial and industrial interests, its enforcement being finally enjoined temporarily by the federal Supreme Court. The law would apply to oil workers and companies in the petroleum district of northern Veracruz.

"Years ago," said the President, "men of power enacted laws for the people, and those same lawmakers were the arch violators of the legislation they had secured. Reactionary agents have spread alarm because of laws recently enacted by the Legislature of the State of Veracruz, providing that Labor shall share in the profits made by manufacturers. I believe the worker and producer is entitled to a share in the profits, since he has earned it. This law has but one aim—the welfare of the people. The few flaws in it may be corrected by the same men who drafted it."

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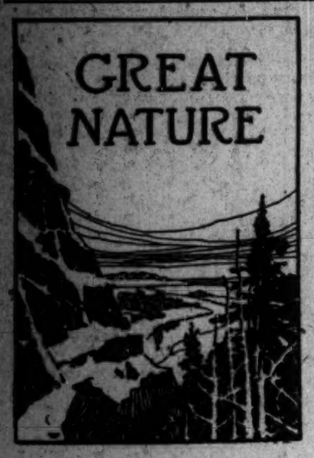

Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin orebed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

The Curlew

The tides of summer are again come. On the moorlands, the fresh young grass is growing fast; the groves of birches have clothed themselves with most tender foliage from which, after a shower, a delightful scent is drawn. Redshank hover with drooping wings above their nesting ground, uttering constantly flute-like notes.

It is at this season, perhaps the best of all the year, that across the moorlands is borne from many sides a whistling cry of extraordinary sweetness—the call of the nesting curlew. There is no sound in the bird world possessing, to my way of thinking, quite the same charm as this wild sad whistle. It breathes of the hills and the moors and the open, wild, spaces; of the fragrant bog myrtle and of the scent of the whortleberry after rain.

It is mid-March when the tribe of the curlew first arrive on the moorlands. All through the winter they have haunted the seacoast where the mud-flats always hold food in plenty, and it is only when the nesting impulse takes them that they journey to their upland homes. One often sees them hurrying thither in pairs and flying high, uttering from time to time their short call note. When they first reach their nesting quarters they are silent, or almost so; it is only after they have established themselves that they break into song.

Both cock and hen utter this song, usually when on the wing but sometimes on the ground. Commencing in a low key the notes, at first uttered leisurely, are repeated more hurriedly in rising scale. Here, at the top of the song as it were, a number of wailing cries are repeated in the same key, and then the notes fall away to end in one long low-toned whistle. When, after a shower, or in the dusk of a calm and cloudy evening of May or June, a number of curlew are in the air together and each one uttering its spring song, the effect is extraordinarily delightful.

There is another song of the curlew, and this song the male alone, I think, uses. He flies up almost vertically into the air, with quickly vibrating wings, then soars downward to within a few feet of the ground, and during this descent utters a long and very low-toned whistle. One thinks he must surely be trying over this note to himself to perfect it, for his mate is, doubtless, critical, and not too easily pleased.

The curlew is most regular in its nesting, and both in the moorlands of the north of England and the wild country of the western Scottish Highlands the first eggs may be looked for during the latter days of April. This year I found the first nest on April 26. As I approached the nesting ground, a pair of curlews pursued furiously a gray crow flying overhead, and I surmised from this that they were already nesting. But the curlew is a wary bird, and one cannot find their nesting place without much patient watching. As I lay with my glass a few hundred yards away from the birds, in the air were the cries of many curlew, and the dashing call notes of lapwing nesting in the marsh beneath me. Snipe circled overhead, "drumming" as they slanted earthward with rapidly vibrating wings, and near by a red bunting sang.

A little distance off, a redshank warily stalked, then, imagining she was secure from observation, crept on to her cleverly concealed nest with its four pear-shaped eggs. Sandpipers, newly arrived from overseas, made pleasant music beside the little stream, and from the birches a willow warbler sang. It was not until evening that the curlew ventured near to her nest, for as yet only two of her eggs had been laid, so she was not anxious for them. The small depression scraped in the heather was lined with grass and the eggs, as they always are, were beautifully blotched and mottled over an olive green ground color. The curlew lays four eggs, pear-shaped and of great size—for it is necessary that the young curlew even when first hatched should be well developed and vigorous.

As a general rule, a curlew sits very lightly indeed; she leaves the nest, stalking warily through the long heather, at the very first suspicion of danger, but on one occasion I came upon a bird so unusually tame that she allowed me to stalk her to within a few yards, crouching on her nest in her endeavor to make herself invisible.

During the last season a companion and I erected a hiding tent beside a curlew's nest. The nesting ground was a very wild one. Ancient pine trees clothed the hillside and it was in an open space that, sheltered from the wind and full open to the sun, the curlew had made their home.

Bird photography is fascinating, but it is also full of disappointments. And perhaps the most tantalizing thing is the patience and caution required in the erection and the moving up of the "hide." The hiding tent, it goes without saying, must be carefully hidden or camouflaged, but even so it is of the utmost importance that it be moved near the nest gradually, and at not too short intervals. Otherwise there is a very great risk of the birds deserting their eggs. But this by the way.

The curlew was tamed to such an extent that she actually slept on her eggs while I was concealed in the "hide" eight feet from her. Few curlews can nest in such magnificent scenery as did the bird I was photographing. Only a few miles away there lay spread out the whole range of the Cairngorm mountains: Ben MacDhui, Braeriach, Cairngorn itself. Though May was drawing to its close the topmost slopes of these hills were still under unbroken snow, and one sultry morning there was borne across on the quiet air the muttered roar of an avalanche as the great blocks of ice and snow rushed down the steep rocky corrie.

Young curlew are hatched toward the end of May. They run actively from the very commencement of their lives, and are most carefully tended by their parents. With the coming of August young and old commence to leave the moorlands. They do not, like the golden plover or the lapwing, gather together in flocks before they depart; silently they disappear, and one morning the moor is left strangely quiet and deserted.

Where do the curlew of the Scottish Highlands pass the winter? It is hard to say exactly, but there is no doubt many of them winter along the Irish coast and others in France and Spain. Few, certainly, pass the dark and stormy months in the latitude at which they nested, for almost every bird migrates south after the season of its nesting, even the blackbird and the song thrush.

LOGGING A ROAD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Logging a sea voyage and that of an automobile journey are two very different things, yet one and the same term applies to both. Each action represents the process of noting the mileage covered, but in the case of the land journey, not merely is the mileage recorded but all the manifold details of the trip as well. The work, of course, is usually done by professional men, whose labors reappear in one or other of the many publications which profess to guide a motorist on his journey wherever he may be. For this purpose the logger makes use of a book, a pencil, a speedometer, about 50 to 60 signs, and, of course, an automobile.

What he does is not to make a record such as is familiar to the public in a "blue book," a "red book," "a guide continental," or so on. He merely sets down in his book a series of signs and speedometer readings between two prearranged points. These points may be two well-known towns not, as a rule, more than 100 miles apart; and when he has done his work, which may cover hundreds of miles and last many weeks, he hands his book to the official charged with transcribing his notes. In print each journey appears recorded in double; that is to say, if the logger has logged the road between, say, Boston and Springfield, there will also appear in the book the record of the reverse trip, from Springfield to Boston. This is effected by the transcriber by the simple expedient of changing the so-called zero point from Boston to the other town and reading the notes backward.

In setting out, the logger takes some central starting point such as a city hall. At the foot of the first page of his notebook, which opens endwise like a reporter's, he places a zero mark. Then, as the car proceeds, he draws a short line up the center of the page and indicates the position of north. Let us assume that the first salient object he comes to is a grade crossing. Thereupon he draws another line through the first line, bisected by little strokes, and writes beside it its distance from zero as recorded by the speedometer. He has other signs for "Under Railroad" and "Over Railroad Bridge," and for concrete, wooden, stone, iron, and covered bridges, and at each of these he makes his annotation of distance.

He must, of course, show the turns he makes in the road, so he has a sign for a crossroad, diagonal crossroad, left-hand or right-hand road, end of road, fork, branch road, three corners, irregular four corners, five corners, six corners, and so on. By the aid of an arrow he shows clearly whether the motorist must turn square right, or bear left, jog right and immediately left, or straight through. He indicates by the same sign language a sharp or an S curve. If necessary, he puts a "landmark" at the turn or any other important point on the journey. If the "landmark" be a church, he draws a triangle; if telephone poles, dots; if a trolley line, dashes; if an ascent or descent, arrowheads. He has a sign for "no road" and another for "caution!" He can also indicate where his car left the road, and abbreviated words, like "wdg." "rlg" (winding and rolling), are good instances of how he sketches the character of the country en passant.

When he has done, his record is stenographic in its brevity and economy of space, but for the professional transcriber it is a story, complete and elaborate, of every minute detail of the journey. And the best of it is that very little practice is necessary to make the amateur an expert at it. Try it!

THE GRANDEUR OF WARWICK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"He has been to Warwick Castle fifty times, if he has been there once, yet if he came to Leamington tomorrow—and I wish he would, dear angel!—he would make his fifty-second visit next day." Thus wrote Dickens, in "Dombey and Son"; and—allowing just a little for the author's characteristic high coloring — the same, in substance, might reasonably be said of Warwick's attractions today. For if Birmingham is the county's commercial center, and Stratford-on-Avon the natural home of its poetry and drama, Warwick, no less certainly, is the district's historical heart.

At few places in England, indeed, can you, within an hour or so, get nearer than here to the most momentous periods of England's past—the two hundred years that culminated in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Who knows Warwick well, knows something of England's best. And so much of that best—builded as well as memoried—remains in the ancient city, that, whether you approach the town from the west, as we have just done, and so catch a glimpse of the embattled city gate, and the pinnacled tower of St. Mary's church or whether, coming from the east, you cross the Avon bridge, and passing the gabled

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Lord Leicester's Hospital

houses of the square, climb the narrow High Street, and enter beneath the eastern gate—the impression, in either case, is the same: you are back into British glories of long ago.

Of all those glories, Warwick's castle is the most obviously imposing, and with the castle, in consequence, most newcomers to the town begin. Not in all the island does there stand today a grander example of feudal magnificence. Kenilworth, its neighbor and aforetime rival, more lightly built, as a palace of pleasure, rather than as place-forte, fell before the guns of the civil war, but Warwick fortress, perched upon its hill, with walls and towers of 10-foot solidity on one side, and the Avon, for moat, upon the other, laughed at the few cavalier cannon. Strange that so great an emblem of the then vanishing feudal power should have been held for the Puritans against the King; yet so it was, and to the political wisdom of its defender Lord Brooke, one would say, rather than to mere solidity of stone, we owe the fact that this majestic anachronism yet stands.

Significant of our times, however, is the discovery that its castle houses no longer any Earl of Warwick, nor his lady, but is the home of a wealthy American gentleman. Nevertheless, the beauties of that home are not wholly lost to us, for the public, having duly paid its shilling, is permitted to wander in the great courtyard, where the peacocks are flaunting their colors in the sun, or perching among the stately cedar boughs that overhang these spreading lawns. You may be guided also by a servant of the house, through sundry corridors and drawing rooms, past walls hung with the best that the world's master-painters can supply—Raphael, Velasquez, Reynolds and Kneller among them—besides Van Dyck's "Strafford," and his Beatrica Cosantia, Princess di Santa Groce, and Duchess of Lorraine, certainly among the most brilliant feminine portraits of all time. Lastly the attendant will lead you into the great hall of the castle, the scene of many events notable in English history, including, as is almost certain, in June, 1312, the grim trial, by torchlight, of Piers Gaveston, when the earls of Lancaster, Gloucester, Hertford, Arundel and Warwick, with other lords, condemned the once haughty and insolent favorite of King Edward II. Then, after a glance downward, over the glorious landscape and laughing river below, you are free to linger awhile—always in the mingled bird-company of strutting peacock or plain songster—about the immemorial shade of long, soft cedar boughs, by lanes of close cropped yews, or by terraced lawns, bathed in golden sunshine, whence you can watch the splendors gleaming upon far-off silver waters, and distant hazy woods.

But this castle, though both head and heart of Warwick, is by no means the city's whole, for those who would recall its past. There are also the Church of St. Mary, with its famous Beauchamp chapel; there are two gates, and best of all, perhaps—at least to lovers of domestic architecture, and those who would appreciate the kindlier as well as the lordlier side of Elizabethan authority—there is Leicester's hospital, by the western gate, a very ancient and most lovely Elizabethan building, that, soon after the dissolution of the great Guilds, was taken over by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester—Queen Elizabeth's Earl—in order that he might create a charitable foundation, after the manner of the time. The men were to wear, and still wear, "gowns of blew cloth, with a ragged staff embroidered on the right sleeve," and over their master's house, in the quadrangle, there was daily before their eyes this written inscription: "Honor all men: love the brotherhood: fear God: honor the King."

THE LAUNCHING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

During the war it was a busy little overgrown town. Now it has settled back to its pre-war sleepy pace with no excitement beyond, I daresay, waiting for the two mails a day at the box-like post office, the vigorous campaign of preserving in autumn, a fortnightly meeting of the grange, and church on Sunday. Nothing else much happens to disturb the quiet, and although New York trains sometime drag their serpentine length to a brief halt on the span of curving track before the bright red station, it seems like a place just off the edge of the world.

It was just sunset when I was there. A locust in a neighboring field, unmindful of gathering night, was singing briskly. Along the distant road that was like a thread of tarnished gold there moved a hay cart with an indistinct figure hunched far above the two horses. Distant in the Sound, beyond the tufts of tiny green islands, one white sail loafed, delicate, remote.

Before me there loomed the darkened wood hulk of a schooner, commenced to build when the cry was "Ships—and more ships!" I remembered dimly having noticed it, passing several times on the train, when it was a promising thing of glistening timbers with little dots that were moving men working busily on it. The town had not then seemed beyond the edge of the world, and I distinctly remember having thought, "Why the little old town has really got a start. Now it will grow!"

But there was the hulk of the boat not much more than really started. It must surely have been three years since I first noticed it, slanting a little on the ways, held in place by a complicated framework. Now the wood of it no longer glistened but had turned to a dusky and unlovely gray. There were no moving dots. No sound of ringing hammers. Not even a lantern to be lighted in a friendly way after nightfall and thus throw into dim relief the lofty prow. I sat down on a board, also turned to the same dusky gray. Hundreds of ants raced through the blackened sawdust and sand at my feet. I tried to imagine what ever could have intervened to prevent the schooner's completion. And the town had not appreciably grown either.

I heard a sound and when I looked around there was a small boy, a very tousled and contented-looking little person with bare feet and overalls and a mop of burnished hair rioting any way over his brow. In his hands he carried an uncommonly perfect schooner model, fully rigged. He did not see me but made his way through the cluttered accumulation of long winters and summers, along in the shadow of the unfinished schooner. Once he stopped and stood staring up along the schooner and then he looked at the perfect thing he held in his own hands. A glorious westering sun touched the lines of his face and I fancied I saw a look of triumph in his possession of the complete little model. It is curious sometimes with what clarity one sees without being seen.

He went on, down to the edge of the water. He seemed to have some grave purpose. He muttered a little to himself as children do when they are alone. Once he said, "Gee!" quite loudly. I hoped he would not see me before he had finished his errand lest he become self-conscious. And I'd an idea that if he were undisturbed I should see something quaint and amusing.

At the edge of the water I suddenly observed a miniature replica of the ways from which the big schooner would have been launched if she had been completed. It was a very simple construction but had evidently been built with some ingenuity and thought. I wondered if I dared venture nearer in order to see more clearly what was evidently to take place. And decided that I did not, for a cracking board underfoot——

The boy flopped down at the edge of the water, feet tucked under him, the rays of light touching his picturesque little figure. His hands ran over the trim little boat and he chattered to himself so that it came to me merely in a blurring hum.

There was evidently quite a bit of detail to be arranged and then the model schooner was made fast to the ways. There was a suggestion of pride in the snowy sails and a misty flush from the sunset touched the smooth paint of the boat's side. From a pocket the boy drew a bottle, just an ordinary bottle which might formerly have contained flavoring extract. It doubtless contained now just water. A bit of bright ribbon was tied about its neck. The boy had evidently arranged things so that merely to loosen a string would start the boat toward the water. He grasped the little bottle, not large enough to deal the boat too great a blow, firmly in his right hand and the restraining string in his left. Then he loosed the string and broke the bottle in a clean smash against the side of the boat. The childish voice cried out "I christen you The Sunset." And the little boat slid down the ways taking the water gently and smoothly.

A great swirl of mauve and saffron and pink streamed in a pageantry of beauty across the sky as if to make the ceremony complete. The locust continued to sing briskly. The boy stood holding the guiding string loosely, staring at his Sunset.

THE AUSTRALIAN "DESERT LINK"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Kalgoorlie, in western Australia, and Port Augusta, in South Australia, are joined by what is known as the "Desert Link" of the Transcontinental Railway. The link took five years to build; it cost the Australian taxpayers nearly £8,000,000, every penny of which was raised out of revenue; it is an integral part of Lord Kitchener's great scheme for the defense of Australia, and it opens up not desert but some of the finest pastoral country in the world.

The line runs almost midway between the trails of the old explorers, Eyre (1847)—better known as Governor Eyre of Jamaica—and Forrest (1870), on the one hand, and Giles (1875) on the other. David Lindsay (1891) crossed part of the country through which the railway now runs, and in 1896 Mason crossed the Nullarbor (a treeless plain, larger than France). All these explorers had moving experiences. Eyre's trek along the shores of the Bight is a classic in exploration. Those 1060 miles took him a year and 26 days to accomplish.

Twenty-nine years later (1870) Surveyor John Forrest crossed from Perth to Port Augusta, also with packhorses, going the opposite way. Had it not been for Forrest the romance of the great railway that now links Perth to her eastern sisters would probably still have to be written. His journey took him five months. Today the Transcontinental does the journey in 60 hours. When the first east-west train crossed the continent in 1917 John Forrest—surveyor no longer, but one of the leaders of the Commonwealth and a Minister of the Crown—was a passenger in it.

Giles in 1875 made his journey from Beltana (South Australia) to Perth (nearly 2600 miles) by camel transport. He traveled much further north and there were many dramatic incidents in his six months' journey, including a waterless trek of nearly 325 miles, in the course of which his party must have depended upon the endurance of the camels.

Moving Armies of Industry

The line was commenced in 1912. The first sod was turned by the Governor-General, Lord Denman, at Port Augusta in September, 1912. Five months later Andrew Fisher turned the first sod, from the western end, at Kalgoorlie. Two rivers of steel began to wind into the wilderness to meet in five years' time, at the eastern end of the Nullarbor. As the railheads moved on two armies of industry, both a thousand strong, moved toward each other across Australia. Every three weeks there was something like an exodus—the camps and workshops of the workmen, the camp trains of engineers and surveyors, recreation rooms, cinemas, cooks, camels, boarding houses, post and telegraph offices and savings banks, moving on to the new front. And in the Nullarbor they said a man might go to sleep in the morning, wake on the site of the new encampment, and never know, from his surroundings, that his camp has been shifted 20 miles further on! It was an industrial journey into the unknown, and perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the undertaking was the determination of the people of Australia to see it through, despite the war.

Some of the other transcontinental systems of the world are longer, and have evolved immensely greater engineering difficulties, such as, for instance, the piercing of the Rockies, the crossing of the Andes, and the penetration of the primeval forests of central Africa, but nowhere has a railway been built across 1000 miles of country, devoid of surface water, and for nearly 800 miles absolutely uninhabited. On the Nullarbor Plain the railway runs in a straight line for more than 330 miles—the longest "straight" in the world.

Nearly 150,000 tons of steel rails were used to build the track, each railway weighing 80 pounds; between two and three million sleepers were cut and laid down to receive the rails, which were laid by means of an ingenious contrivance from America known as the tracklayer.

By far the greatest obstacle the builders of the railway had to overcome was the lack of surface water. The average rainfall in the country traversed is rarely more than seven inches a year. A more hopeless place to seek a water catchment never existed, but the surveyors and land borers of the overland line, with their camel teams and petrol engines, prospected for hundreds of miles into the Nullarbor. In the western division, which is off the artesian belt, the boring parties drilled holes as deep as 1500 feet and struck water, often warm, with a flow varying from 7000 to 70,000 gallons. In addition to the bores, great catchment reservoirs were constructed, with a total capacity of 30,000,000 gallons, at intervals of 250 miles west from Port Augusta.

Spangled With Flowers

Most of the country through which the line passes is beautifully grassed, and, except, of course, on the Nullarbor Plain, bounteously timbered. In the spring the train runs through miles of everlasting daisies and many beautiful native flowering shrubs. The Nullarbor is covered with magnificent grasses, barley and wild oats, and spangled with a million flowers; the soil is a rich chocolate loam.

Australian engineers scoured the world for the rolling stock. Huge day-and-night coaches, of a size undreamed of in other parts of the world, were built and fitted with ice-chests, fans, kitchens and shower-baths. When we think of the conditions under which the old explorers made their trip across the continent, the contrast is a striking one.

Half a million Western Australians are now in touch with their eastern brothers, and every capital in the spacious distances of the continent has been brought into contact with the others by the grip of the steel rail that travels from the sunrise to the sunset of Australian geography. Sixty hours have been cut off the mail time between Europe and eastern Australia.

The building of the "Desert Link" renders possible one of the longest railway runs in the world—from Brisbane, by way of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, to Perth on the surf-beaten shores of the Indian Ocean—3485 miles in a running time of less than 150 hours. The "desert" for 50 miles on each side of the line for a length of 900 miles will easily carry 3,000,000 sheep—these will produce at least 21,000,000 pounds of wool a year, which, with the golden fleece at a shilling a pound, will bring in more than £1,000,000 per annum to the pastoralists. Wheat, too, will be grown there—dry farming has made wheat growing possible on land with less than 10 inches of rain a year. Gold exists at Tarcoola, but the pioneers, as one of them quaintly remarked when the line was opened, "were too busy finding water to look for it!"

The North-South Railway from Pine Creek to Oodnadatta has already been commenced. Its completion will mark another stage in the development of the empty island continent of the south.

ROCKING STONES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

On the summit of a low, rounded hill near the town of Truckee, California, stands a rock 30 feet high and 22 feet in circumference, with a perfectly level top. On the center of this level surface rests another rock, similar to the other on a smaller scale.

To give an idea of the size of the stones, the owner of the ground has built an observatory, two stories in height and circular in form, which stands upon the larger of the two stones and encloses the other. There is ample room inside of this building for several persons to stand, and on the rock, outside, a promenade extends entirely around the observatory.

Several peculiarities of these strange stones are worthy of note. Both are heart-shaped; they are identical in position; the apex of each points directly north, and every line and feature of the larger stone is perfectly reproduced in the smaller.

Nor is this the strangest part of the matter. The smaller rock weighs 16 tons, and is apparently as firm as the hills. The strongest man may push and tug in vain attempt to move it, unless he touches a certain spot; but if a child puts his little finger on this spot, with a gentle, pushing motion, the huge mass of granite begins to rock. The movement is regular and almost noiseless, and investigation proves that the great rock rests on three almost imperceptible pivots, and thus swings clear of its base.

Another interesting rocking stone may be seen near Pala, in San Diego County, where it is regarded with great veneration by the Indians. It is an immense boulder, circular in form, but flat on the upper surface. It rests on three distinct pinnacles, and can be moved only by peculiar, swaying steps on its top.

When set in motion, it will continue to rock long after the effort to move it has ceased, and the grinding, rumbling noise it produces can be heard a mile away. This strange stone may be made to move in two different directions, according to the movements of the person who starts it. It may be made to swing around on its pivots in a circular manner, or it may be moved backward and forward, like the rocking of a chair.

ITALIAN FASHIONS FOR HORSES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Sitting in the sunny piazza watching its busy movement, its kaleidoscopic activity and color as the bright sunshine plays upon the passer-by—the women and children in their gay muslins and cambrics, the men in their white duck or colored linen suits—one notes that in this Italian city summer costumes are not limited to the two-footed pedestrians: the horses also have donned their hot-weather garments: and the passing carriages and carts, the carriages for hire drawn up upon the public stands, afford an amusing study in equestrian millinery and modes.

To begin with, there is hardly a horse in sight who is not wearing a sensible cotton bonnet, a good old-fashioned sun-bonnet which, with two holes cut for the ears, projects well over the eyes and comes right down the sides of the head and neck as protection from the sun.

As for their costumes, some of them have selected these—or let us more accurately say have had selected for them—with an eye to flies rather than to the sun, and are completely covered in a costume of fine strong string netting, similar to that used for netting fruit, made to fit the whole head and body and hang loose all round with a fine array of fringes and tassels, much after the cut and fashion of those steeds caparisoned for tournaments to be seen in old pictures and prints. It is indeed a bold and persistent fly that can cause much annoyance in face of that netting and those tasseled skirts, which their wearer can set swinging and tossing with a movement; and a horse so equipped by a prudent and considerate master escapes much trial of temper during the summer months.

The other horses are for the most part wearing linen dresses, which exhibit as much difference in degree of smartness and taste as do those of the human beings around them. Some, whose suits evidently come from the higher rank of equestrian tailor, accomplished in cut, finish and bon ton, are dressed in creamy or khaki-colored material, bonnet and dress to match, bound perhaps at the edges with some subdued shade of blue or brown. Others, evidently dependent on home-made outfits, and whose "tailors" are doubtless the women of their masters' families, wear a kind of simple "bed-gown" costume which probably began life as a curtain or a bedspread. One is dressed in a cheerful flowered chintz with a white bonnet. Another in a red and white striped gown with a bonnet of narrower stripes of pink and white. Yet another in a cotton plaid. But it is evident in most cases, and especially among the cab and cart horses, who are their masters' partners in bread-winning, that the owner has done his best to equip this important member of the family circle as best he can against the heat and flies; and if, at first glance, there may be something a little ludicrous in seeing a large-boned Roman-nosed horse dressed in a pink and white gown and bonnet, on second thoughts one can only admire.

Not only has summer its equestrian fashions. With winter the horses don their cold-weather costumes, the smart tarpaulin suit for the better-to-do, the thick blanket or piece of old carpet for all. Some come out in sober gray or brown blankets, but others in scarlet or plaid, although a white horse, tricked out by a cheerful master in a scarlet blanket, very frequently pays for his splendors after a wet day by appearing no longer as a white but a rose-colored steed.

Still, the cabman does his best by his horse in wet weather just as he does his best for himself, affixing an enormous carriage umbrella of green, yellow or black over his seat, so that he sits enthroned as under a gigantic mushroom. For an Italian dislikes rain, and will always do his utmost to protect himself from it. The carter, the peasant, trudging along the country roads, are sure to have their great pea-green or yellow tarpaulin umbrellas; and even the municipal sweepers in the city, their hands busy with their brooms, yet insure like protection by pushing the handle of an umbrella down inside the fronts of their buttoned coats.

There is another finery for horses, too, besides their merely utilitarian wear, and especially in the country parts are the horses and mules gay with bright blue and scarlet plumes and woolen tassels, with jingling metal bells and balls, with brass-studded harness and dangling discs of pierced and hammered brass, with tinsel and bits of looking glass, all conforming to old traditional forms and based upon customs and beliefs. Indeed, those interested in folklore may find a surprising wealth of material comprised in the trappings and equipment of a single Italian cart horse, and much careful study of this subject is summed up in some pages in the valuable little volume, "Ancient and Modern Tuscany," by James Wood Brown.

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POLITICAL FORUM CLOSES SESSIONS

Institute of Politics at Williams College Establishes Precedent as Center for Study and Discussion of World Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Having established a precedent as a forum for discussion of world problems, and having assembled as speakers and students men and women prominent in nations and among nations, the Institute of Politics closed its month's session here Friday night. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, who conceived the idea of the institute several years ago, but was forced to await the conclusion of the world war, announced that Bernard M. Baruch of New York contributed the funds that made the sessions possible, and expressed the desire that other such centers of study of world relationships might grow up and become permanent.

The range of the study and the lectures delivered to the institute was wide and impossible of brief summary. Historical relationships were traced as foundations motivating relations among nations today. Throughout the sessions there appeared to be a tendency to account for national actions and movements in terms of their effect on the world war. The conflict itself was regarded as a dividing line, by which and since which, things have been uprooted and problems created.

Conclusions Reached

Several fundamental conclusions were evolved in the course of the institute sessions out of the background of history and the detailed study of nationalities. There was no difference of opinion on the fact that the world has become more interdependent, economically and politically, reacting more sensibly to the economic and political policies of the other nations in the international structure. Destruction of war as vital to civilization was agreed upon, and in support of this it was emphasized that the success of efforts to bring this to realization depends upon educating the world above war. In short, the message of the institute could be summed up in an urge to the world to think internationally, to tolerate and study other peoples until they are understood through study.

The round-table discussions, which have been led by leaders in specialized lines, and chosen by reason of their subjects and the prominence of their memberships, covered other subjects. The new national formations in Europe, reparations, international law in relation to political theory, South America, and tariff were among the subjects exhaustively discussed.

Elihu Root Speaks

As the principal speaker at the concluding dinner of the institute, Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, also emphasized the need of being "internationally minded." In the new democracies which have come as a result of the world war he saw a hope for the cause of international peace, a subject which these new democracies can learn while learning the art of free government.

"Never before in the history of the world," he said, "has there been so much occasion for an effort of this description. The war has left many changes, but one of the greatest is the change in the procession of power in the governments of the world. Not only do democracies hold in their hands the power of government, but the effect of war has been to set free the millions of people who constitute these new governing bodies from their old habit of respect to authority in maters of opinion, to emancipate them from their old habits and customs and ways of feeling. They demand the right of decision. They follow closely upon the heels of their representatives and dictate what they shall do.

"The old autocracies understood international affairs thoroughly, but the old autocracies were utterly selfish. The new governing democracies are generous. They mean what is right; they are honest; they wish for peace; they abhor war, but they are most imperfectly formed. Many of them are quite oblivious to the fact that there are different factors, different ways of thinking and feeling among the people of other countries. They assume that their own ideas are the ideas which ought to prevail and which will prevail.

Task of Nations

"The nations have much to learn. They must learn that the idea of justice is not only justice to themselves and their families, but justice to others; that liberty is not only that they shall be free, but that they shall be glad that others are free.

"They must learn that in international affairs, just as in family affairs and neighborhood affairs, respect for the feelings and prejudices of others is a condition of having one's own feelings and prejudices respected. They must learn to have kindly consideration and they must learn the art of mutual concession; they must become internationally minded; they must learn to be broader. It is not what a nation does for itself, it is what a nation does for humanity that entitles it to honor. They must learn that in God's good world the way to sustain the heights of prosperity is not to pull down others and climb over them, but to help all up together to united success.

"The people had hoped for a new and better result of the world war. They find that the old passions still sway the world; that personal, ignoble interests are ruling and that the clash of interests still goes on and the reaction from the exalted virtue fired by the war is over. It is time for action, and they don't know what ought to be done or how it ought to be done.

"Now this is quite plain; if a man is to sail in an airship he wants the builder to know how, and if the democracies of the world are to control the international affairs of civilization they must make it their duty to learn the business, for without that they will make havoc and have to come to their lesson through sad experience. They must learn, these plain people, the limitations upon their national rights."

POSTAL SAVINGS REORGANIZATION

Bill Sponsored by Postmaster-General, to Increase Department's Powers, Awaits the Reconvening of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Embodying important changes which Will Hays, Postmaster-General, recommends in connection with the reorganization of the postal savings, a bill is awaiting the attention of the House of Representatives' Post Office and Postroads Committee upon the reassembling of Congress on September 21.

Halvor Steenerson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, the chairman of the committee, introduced it just before the recess, after a conference with Postmaster-General Hays, at which the good of the service was discussed.

These are the chief changes recommended:

1. Increase in the rate of interest to be paid depositors from 2 per cent to 3 per cent.
2. Increase in the maximum amount allowed for each depositor from $2500 to $3000.
3. Abolishment of the age limit of 10 years for depositors.
4. Authorization of joint and trust accounts.
5. Terminating the practice of surrendering deposits and receiving in lieu thereof United States coupons and registered bonds.

Administrative changes are being inaugurated, which, among other things, will provide for the extension of postal savings facilities to as many as possible of the 53,000 post offices in the United States. Deposits are accepted now in only about 6300 offices.

The Postmaster-General expects to enlarge the board of directors in which the federal reserve officials may be included. The present board of directors, it was pointed out, is composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General.

Many means of popularizing postal savings will be undertaken, especially among children and the foreign-born. A campaign of education will be conducted among immigrants arriving at the several ports of entry into the United States.

One innovation which Mr. Hays proposes to introduce may not prove altogether popular. A finger print system of identification, it is said, will be extended as rapidly as possible, but for the present it will be used only to supplement, rather than to displace the present method of identification by means of the personal history of a depositor.

Mr. Hays again emphasized that the postal savings shall not compete with savings banks. "We do not want the depositors of savings banks," he said, "but there is a tremendous amount of hoarded wealth in this country which is out of circulation now, and which has not been coaxed out of hiding by either the savings banks or postal savings.

"Nothing can bring it out," he continued, "but the faith in the security of the United States Government and a larger interest return on deposits, also by acquainting every one as to our purpose, and their opportunity. This we hope to do."

RAILROAD STRIKE DECLARED PREMATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Steps to prevent unauthorized strikes on the part of members of the railroad employees' brotherhoods have been taken by officials of those organizations. Reports from Cincinnati that shopmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad had walked out were met by the assertion on the part of B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, that the men would return to work.

The possibility of strikes because of dissatisfaction with the recent order of the Railway Labor Board cutting the rate of overtime pay caused officials of the brotherhoods to issue a warning last week against unauthorized walkouts. "Within a few minutes after our office was informed of trouble in Cincinnati," said Mr. Jewell, "we had three men headed that way. Their instructions were to get the men back on the job, leaving the settlement of grievances to the proper authorities.

"I heard from two of these men after they arrived in Cincinnati. They had arranged a meeting, and believed the shopmen would return to work. The walkout was absolutely unauthorized.

"If they had paid any attention to the statement issued by union officials on Friday, they would not have walked off the job, because that was the one thing we warned against. We informed our membership we had decided to reject the overtime rules promulgated by the Labor Board, but we cautioned against 'stoppage of work' until such time as we had opportunity to seek reasonable concessions from railway officials."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Indian corn, the handmaiden of humanity

A FOUNDLING OF THE FIELDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In Kansas they have started a movement for an Indian Corn Day. And why not? The east glorifies the grape and the apple. The south kotows before king cotton. The middle west celebrates with festival and fireworks the virtues of peach and pear, while on the Pacific hinterland prune, orange and raisin have each its red-letter day in the calendar. And yet all the fruits ever grown, from the first apple to the latest berry, have played only a tithe of the part in the drama of food that has been played by the modest Indian corn. Cotton may be king, but the simple maize needs no patent of royalty. It is enough that she is the handmaid of humanity, the henchwoman of civilization.

Yet whence did she come, this foundling of the fields? Where did she get the green kirtle and yellow hair that queens might envy? The learned men do a lot of hemming and hawing over the question of her origin. Some say that she came to America from Asia, but they have no proofs to offer. Others hold that she was taken by Arabs to Spain in the thirteenth century, but they have no documents, no ideographs to make good their claim. The Chinese claim her. But it is all guesswork. All we know of her history is the little bit Darwin gave us. He found heads of maize embedded on the shore of Peru, 85 feet above the present sea level. So his followers have decided that she is a native of tropical America. Others try to make out that she is the outgrowth of a common Mexican fodder grass known as teosinte, but they do not know for a certainty. In the absence of all proof to the contrary, Americans have the right to hail her as a native daughter.

And what a part the lowly maize has played in the history of the United States. All the early American chroniclers praise corn meal. In New England it went by the name of "nocake," a corruption of the Indian word "nookik." William Wood, who, in 1634, wrote the first topographical account of the Massachusetts colony, says of nocake: "It is Indian corn parched in hot ashes, the ashes being sifted from it. It is afterward beaten to a powder and put into a long leatherne bag trussed at the Indian's backe like a knapsacke, out of which they take three spoonsful a day."

Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, declared that a spoonful of nocake mixed with water made him "many a good meal." And Roger was a practical man. Unlike many of the first settlers he did not disdain to learn the ways of the wilderness from the savages. Many of the early settlers were old campaigners in civilized lands, but they were ignorant of the ways of the wilderness. So they went without in a land of plenty. Roger Williams was one of the first to recognize the value of the Indian's bag of maize. He observed that the native could travel the wilderness day after day, week after week, with no other food. So he pocketed his pride and learned to travel "right but light" in the Indian fashion, and had "many a good meal," as he quaintly puts it.

The Indians had many other names for parched corn. The Delawares called it "citamon." The natives of the Gulf region gave it the name of "gofio." In Virginia the Indians called it "rockahominy." That most entertaining of early chroniclers, Colonel Byrd of Westover, who ran the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina, in 1728-29, wrote almost rhapsodically of the virtues of rockahominy:

"Rockahominy is nothing but Indian corn parched without burning, and reduced to powder. The fire drives out all the watery parts of the corn, leaving the strength of it behind, and this being very dry, becomes much lighter for carriage and less liable to be spoilt by the moist air. Thus half a dozen pounds of this sprightful bread will sustain a man for as many months, provided he husband it well."

Such was the "emergency ration" of the early settlers. Boone and Crockett relied upon it in their long expeditions. Lewis and Clark carried it across the continent. Washington's ragged Continentals lived largely on maize and bacon. The Confederate army virtually subsisted on corn breads for the last year of the Civil war.

If Corn Day is to become popular it will be necessary to appoint a press agent to herald her virtues to the uttermost ends of the Republic. A wealth of material lies ready to his hand. Naturally he will go back as far as possible to the beginning of things. He will learn, for instance, that the word "corn" came into Anglo-Saxon speech from Teutonic sources, that it is allied to the Latin "granum," grain, as of salt, sand, or gunpowder. It thus came to be applied to the small hard seed of a plant. The press agent will further learn—perhaps to his own surprise—that in agriculture generally the word "corn" is locally understood to mean that kind of cereal that is the leading crop of a district. Thus in England it refers to wheat; in Scotland and Ireland, to oats; in the United States, to maize. He will also learn that the so-called parched corn of the Bible that was considered a satisfying dish even for "a mighty man of wealth" in Moab 3000 years ago, was in reality barley, wheat or millet.

Coming down to later days, the press agent will glean many facts appertaining to the preparing of corn meal for the market—facts of which the present citizen of the United States is generally ignorant. A hundred years ago they made corn meal from the whole kernel, which was a satisfactory product so long as each household ground its own meal. But as soon as corn meal became a commercial product it was found that it would not keep for any great length of time. So improved machinery was necessary to prepare a form of meal that could be shipped from place to place and not spoil. Modern mills, therefore, are equipped with machinery for eliminating the germ in which the greater part of the oil of the maize is found. This oil adds to the value of the meal as food, but destroys its keeping quality. The germs are not thrown away. The oil is extracted from them by a mechanical process and constitutes a product that is coming into use in the manufacturing of paint. It also enters into the making of products containing rubber. The cheaper grades of rubber tires, rubber boots and so forth are manufactured from a mixture of corn oil and rubber. The vulcanized oil is used extensively in surfacing linoleum and oilcloth. And even after the oil is extracted from the germ there is a valuable residuum known as corn-oil cake, which is used for feeding animals. Before the war the United States used to ship 50,000,000 pounds of corn-oil cake annually to Great Britain and Germany alone.

But the press agent's work is hardly more than begun. There are many more industries to investigate. For one, the production of cornstarch, a most important industry. And in the last decade the making of cornflakes and kindred breakfast foods has become a source of enormous revenue. Then there is glucose, which is made from cornstarch, water and sulphuric acid. From cornstarch also comes dextrin of several kinds—used extensively in the making of glue, paste and mucilage. When you moisten a postage stamp you get a taste of dextrin.

Even the cob is of value commercially. Ground and mixed with various highly concentrated food, such as cottonseed meal, it is sold for stock foods. The pith of stalks is an important constituent of cellulose, and modified forms of the same material are used in the manufacturing of guncotton and smokeless powder. But this does not exhaust the subject. Indeed, if a full account of the usefulness of this foundling of the fields should ever come to be written, the result would be a volume of encyclopedic dimensions. And another volume of the same size might be compiled showing her place in the history, art and literature of the American nation.

LABOR ORGANIZES FOR POLITICAL ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Organized labor in the United States comes a step nearer united political action by the announcement of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that a permanent non-partisan political campaign organization will be formed to take part in all local, state and national elections, with state federations and locals naming campaign committees to cooperate with a central committee.

The council will also form committees in communities to familiarize the public with corporate tendencies, with particular reference to reactionary legislation, and to judicial decisions which destroy the workers' rights and opportunities. The council does not deny the propriety of government grants of cooperate charters, but it protests discrimination against the workers in favor of corporate interests. It points to the function of the Government to administer its affairs impartially and in a humane manner, and says:

"The organized wage earners do not alone protest against this intolerable and inhuman discrimination, but assert that if preference is to be given to any element or factor in our social and industrial life, Labor, not Capital, service, not wealth, man, not the dollar, should receive that higher consideration, encouragement and protection."

The council protests against misuse and abuse of conspiracy and anti-combination laws as seriously impairing the rights of the workers.

"The council proposes to investigate the methods used by banking institutions and insurance companies in handling funds entrusted to them for investment and safe-keeping by wage earners. It intends that the savings of the workers shall no longer be used to deprive them of their legislational and economic rights and opportunities."

RAILWAY EARNINGS DUE TO DEPRESSION

Increased Net Profits Caused by a Decrease in Expenses, Executives Say, Which Would Be Lost in Normal Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Increased net earnings of the railroads during the first six months of this year, compared with the same period last year, were due largely to decrease in expenses such as would have to be resumed if business were to revive toward normal, declared the Association of Railway Executives, in making public yesterday an analysis of railroad operations for that period.

Notwithstanding reduction of expenditures, said the analysis, the rate of return on the tentative valuation of roads, by months, reduced in each case to an annual basis, was:

"January and February, deficit; March, 2.3 per cent; April, 2.2 per cent; May, 2.4 per cent; June, 3.1 per cent; six months, 1.3 per cent."

The analysis says that railways of Class 1 "should have earned $477,256,000 in net operating income to attain a 6 per cent basis. They actually earned $128,912,000, a shortage of $348,344,000 or 73 per cent.

Expenses Cut

"Comparing this June with last, net operating net income increased $66,209,911, in the face of a decrease in total revenues of $33,240,500. Adding these figures together, there was a net saving of nearly $100,000,000 and virtually all of this was in expenses.

"Of the decrease in expenses, $44,748,799, or about 45 per cent, is chargeable to reduction in transportation expenses, while $54,256,689, or about 55 per cent of the total, was due to reduction in maintenance (way plus equipment).

"So far this year, owing to light business, fewer trains have been run, less coal used and fewer men employed, without, however, any reduction of wage rates. There was also a large reduction in the amount of material used, and fewer bad order cars and engines were put into condition.

"A reduction in transportation costs necessarily follows a falling volume of business, but reduction in maintenance is merely a postponement of expenditures that must be made later if the roads are to be adequately maintained.

"The number of railway employees in March was smaller than for any period since the fiscal year 1915. During the first quarter of 1921, the average number was 1,691,471, compared with 1,993,524 in the corresponding quarter of 1920, a reduction of 302,053, or 15.2 per cent. The railroads were able to reduce their pay roll for the quarter by $38,290,974, or 4.8 per cent, and this in spite of the fact that they were paying the scale of wages ordered by the Railroad Labor Board, which increased wage rates about 21 per cent.

Revenues Decrease

"Passenger revenue increased 1.5 per cent, but in the face of a more than 20 per cent increase in rates (Pullman surcharge included) last August.

"Both freight and passenger revenue tended to decline at a relatively greater rate as the year advanced, so that the month of June was relatively worse than any of the preceding five months.

"Other revenues exhibited an almost unrelieved tendency to fall below 1920 levels. Total operating revenues were lower each month, except April (the month which in 1920 was marked by the switchmen's strike), than in 1920, the decrease for the six months being 2.4 per cent.

"Operating expenses have been reduced: maintenance of way, 17.3 per cent; maintenance of equipment, 9.2 per cent.

"The first six months of 1921 showed no relief from any reduction in basis wages, nor from any change in rules and working conditions. Beginning July 1, a wage reduction of approximately 12 per cent went into effect, and some progress is being made toward working conditions conducive to greater efficiency and economy. The second six months should show an improvement.

Business Depression

"Traffic last fall even under the new rates made new high records. The business depression became marked in December 1, it came to its height in January and February. The total number of cars loaded with revenue freight during the first seven months of 1921 ended July 31, was less than during the same period of 1920 by 2,600,844, or 10.4 per cent. Net ton miles showed 22.3 per cent reduction during the first six months. Revenue passenger miles showed 14.2 per cent decrease during the first five months. The only factor that has made decline in revenues relatively smaller than decline in traffic is the increased rate level, but even the considerable increase in rates has not been sufficient, taking the first half of 1921 as a whole to offset the reduction in traffic.

"For the first six months, freight revenue about held its own, but freight rates were increased more than 30 per cent last August. Freight revenues decreased 6 per cent.

"Comparative maintenance expenditure, expressed in round millions, showed a decrease of $77,000,000 for maintenance of way, and of $65,000,000 for maintenance of equipment."

CHEMISTS OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA GATHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—British, Canadian, and American chemists are gathering during the next three weeks for discussions of matters vital to chemistry throughout their countries and the world.

Departing from custom, the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain, beginning Monday, holds its annual convention on other than English soil. After the sessions in Montreal, the British delegates and many of their Canadian associates will come to this city for the autumn meeting of the American Chemical Society, September 6 to 10, and the seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries, September 12 to 17. At an international meeting on September 8, "Chemistry and Civilization" will be discussed.

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ACTORS SUSTAINED IN EQUITY DISPUTE

Contentions of Managers That Plan Would Produce Closed Shop and Is Breach of Faith Thrown Out by Umpire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Actors Equity Association at a special meeting in Hotel Astor yesterday heard the decision of Judge Julian W. Mack as umpire, denying the managers' claim that institution of the Equity Shop, which goes in effect on September 1, is a violation of the basic agreement which ended, the actors' strike.

The decision was received as a complete victory for Equity. Recent rumors of a minority dissension against the shop plan were dispelled by the enthusiasm with which the decision was greeted. In fact, John Emerson, president of Equity, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that "any and all stories in New York papers about a new association are without a bit of truth."

Judge Mack's decision upholds the right of Equity to enforce the Equity Shop. The Producing Managers Association took the stand that the Equity Shop would be in fact a closed shop and a breach of faith. They based their claim upon what they said was a violation of the basic agreement entered into between the Managers Association and Equity.

No Discrimination

Judge Mack holds that the shop in no manner breaks the basic agreement, since Equity expressly states that it will in no wise apply the shop in its dealing with members of the Managers Association during the life of the agreement. To date there has been no specific case in which it is claimed that Equity has discriminated against the association. Judge Mack also holds that the shop is not in violation of sound law or public safety.

Equity officials have from the first contended that the association was making this a test case. Under the agreement that ended the strike, the shop cannot be enforced against them now. Knowing that, after June, 1924, the shop can also be enforced against them, the Producing Managers Association recently called the first convention of the theater interests ever held in the United States. Also, as an earnest of good faith with the other producers and owners whom they called to this convention, the managers instituted against Equity the charges of bad faith. It is said that they also hoped to have the umpire find a flaw in the basic agreement. Judge Mack's decision disappoints them.

Equity's Position Confirmed

The decision confirms Equity's position from every point of view. Members of the Managers Association claim that, through bookings and contracts, they profited from the business of other managers; that one independent manager had announced his intention to retire because of the Equity Shop; that in consequence members of the association would be damaged and would also suffer from application of the shop to other managers. In respect to these contentions the decision said:

"The loss to members of the association could be averted if the outside managers joined the association. This would subject the outside managers to the obligations of the basic agreement. If they are unwilling to assume these obligations they are not entitled to immunity conferred by the contract."

Judge Mack also says: "It was suggested that the 'independent manager' above referred to is restricted by reason of his membership in another association. Any such limitation upon him cannot be given weight in this arbitration. Otherwise the relations between any employer and any union of employees could be set at naught through arrangements made between employer and a so-called company union, i. e., an organization of employees fostered by an employer and in which in some cases he actually has membership. It would appear that the particular association of which the 'independent manager' is a member is quite similar to the ordinary form of company union."

In another place Judge Mack says of the Equity Shop: "The ultimate purpose is the improvement of the conditions of the actors. The very fact that the basic agreement and the standard form of employment contract specifically provide for arbitration emphasizes that the purpose of the Actors Equity Association, in seeking to improve the condition of its members, not only lawful, but, at least in part, highly commendable."

Chicago Theaters Bombed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Two Chicago theaters, the management of which has declared for the open shop, were bombed late Saturday night, presumably by sympathizers with organized Labor. The theaters are the Columbia, located in the "Loop," and the Star and Garter, on the West Side, both burlesque houses, in which the season has not yet opened. Posters have recently appeared on walls and billboards throughout the city which state: "The Columbia Theater has locked out all employees. This is unfair to organized Labor. Would you patronize this theater under such conditions?"

HISTORIC TAVERN

WEST GLOCESTER, Rhode Island—The old Cady Tavern, known to travelers between Providence, Rhode Island, and Springfield, Massachusetts, since 1810, has changed hands, passing out of the possession of the Cady family. It was established by Hezekiah Cady, who drove a stage line in connection with his tavern and once met the competition of a rival stage line proprietor by carrying passengers for nothing and furnishing a turkey dinner free on arrival at the tavern.

MAIL LINE VESSELS GO BACK TO BOARD

Nine Boats of the Mail Steamship Company Are Turned Over to Shipping Board to Continue Under the American Flag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Upon application of the line's receivers, the nine ships of the United States Shipping Board, seized by the board from the United States Mail Steamship Company, and later returned to the line by injunction, have been turned over to the board, by decree of Martin D. Manton, United States Circuit Judge.

The receivers said they could not operate the ships without steadily increasing indebtedness. Temporarily and as a patriotic service without compensation, the ships will be operated by W. Averill Harriman, representing the United American Lines, Incorporated; Kermit Roosevelt, for the Roosevelt Steamship Company, and A. V. Moore of Moore & McCormick, the largest single operators of American flag ships.

These men were appointed by Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the board, who says that eventually the ships will be offered for rechartering or sale and that the United States Mail Line's assets will be offered for sale to satisfy creditors' claims.

Mr. Lasker said that the receivers found the line's condition worse than represented by the board a fortnight ago. He said that they found that the line had diverted trust funds deposited with the company by immigrants, an act described by Mr. Lasker as "unconscionable." Further, it was impossible for the receivers to continue operation with income "already diverted through prior uses."

"The government," said Mr. Lasker, "feels that it could not permit fraud and hardship to be worked on thousands of immigrants through misappropriation of funds collected on ships which it owned, and in this we believe we will have universal support.

"The board kept its promise to get back its ships. The board has taken immediate steps to keep the American flag on the Atlantic, in pursuit of its fundamental purpose and solemn duty. No so-called 'alien shipping' interests will be permitted to drive the American flag from the seas, not so long as American citizens are able and willing to operate American ships for Americans.

"We did not go into this matter to win a fight. We went into it to maintain the American flag flying on the seas, to protect innocent immigrants, who, we discovered, were being fleeced, and we accomplished what we started out to do."

CEREMONIES AT END OF LONG STAGE RUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — When Frank Bacon on Saturday night came on the stage for the final act of the one thousand two hundred and ninety-first consecutive performance of Winchell Smith's "Lightnin'," several players from other productions rushed upon the stage and wished him good fortune. This was one of several events, unexpected by Mr. Bacon and his company, to mark the close of what is thought to be the world's record of consecutive performances of a play, three years and one day.

James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, read a letter of congratulation from President Harding and conferred long-distance theatrical run championship belts, presented by Bernard M. Baruch, upon Mr. Bacon, Mr. Smith and John Golden, the producer. Mr. Bacon made a curtain speech. Augustus Thomas read a Bliss Carman poem written for the occasion. Letters were read from Will Hays, Postmaster-General, Mayor John F. Hylan and others.

Mr. Bacon had not expected such a farewell; the long delays between the acts, explained to him as unavoidable, were caused to lengthen the performance so that the players from other pieces might say farewell to him publicly.

Today, when the company starts for a new run in Chicago, a reception will be given in the Gayety Theater, followed by a parade to the station, with Victor Herbert leading, the police band and actors' organizations following.

WAGE CUT AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Massachusetts — Submission of the proposal for a reduction of 20 per cent in the wages of boot and shoe workers to the state Board of Arbitration and Conciliation has been agreed to by the Shoe Manufacturers Association and seven local unions. Complete agreement is expected.

STATE AID PETITION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Extension of the provisions of the law for state aid to mothers to include mothers with dependent children of 16 years of age or under has been asked in a petition filed at the State House. Present provision is for mothers with dependent children of 14 years or under.

FORD PROPOSAL IS UNDER CRITICISM

Gifford Pinchot Contrasts Nitrate Lease With National Policy as Declared in Water-Power Legislation — Basis Attacked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Whether Muscle Shoals is a liability or an asset seems still to be among the unsolved problems of the War Department.

Several weeks ago, Henry Ford made an offer which was said to have been better than anything that had been anticipated for this white elephant, or bête noire, according to whether it was looked at by night or by day, and the government was embarrassed to know what it really meant, and while considering it, took occasion to point out that certain provisions would have to be modified. Meanwhile, it was reported from time to time that other offers were to be made, or had been made, but nothing nearer an official statement was obtainable than an informal remark by the Secretary of War about ten days ago that someone named Benton had telegraphed that a better offer than Mr. Ford's was being sent. The Secretary of Commerce and other government officials heard from the same source, but nothing definite, so far as admitted, has been received.

Now, weeks after the making of his offer, which it is admitted is, at least, bona fide, a broadside has been fired at Mr. Ford, which is likely to obtain respectful consideration, since it is made in the interest of conservation by Gifford Pinchot. There may be no significance in the fact that at the moment of this arraignment of the Detroit manufacturer's seeking to make "gigantic and perpetual profits," government officials and news bureaux in Washington should be receiving marked copies of newspapers containing an article bearing the headline: "Ford Not a Miracle Man as Railroad Operator," on the first page.

Animus Indicated

The envelope which carried the statement of the president of the National Conservation Association, Mr. Pinchot, bore in stamped letters the legend "Pinchot Swats Ford," probably not placed there by direction of Mr. Pinchot. The coincidence merely indicates that an animus, sometime quiescent, may again be breaking forth in certain quarters.

What Mr. Pinchot has to say of Mr. Ford's offer, the public will do well to ponder, for if there is any attempt to get private property for nothing, and to continue indefinite private possession of a public utility, it should be well understood before negotiations have gone further. Despite his criticisms, Mr. Pinchot does not think that the Ford offer should be summarily rejected, but that it should be changed to make it fit the Roosevelt water-power conservation policy, to pay more nearly what the property is worth, and to make the offer to provide nitrate for the farmers clear beyond doubt.

Mr. Pinchot's analysis and criticism contain the following points:

"The first part of the Ford offer is to lease the Wilson dam and dam No. 3 for 100 years, with indefinite renewals, provided the government will complete them and install machinery to produce 850,000 horsepower. Mr. Ford offers to pay 6 per cent on the $28,000,000 which he estimates will be necessary to complete this work, or 3 4-10 per cent on $48,000,000, Mr. Ford's own estimate of the whole government investment in dams, locks and power houses. Even if we add all other annual payments (the so-called amortization payments, and payments for the repair, maintenance, and operation of dams, gates and locks) the total would be equivalent to interest at the rate of only 3 6-10 per cent. Mr. Ford offers also to give the government 300,000 horsepower to operate the locks.

Free Power Proposed

"For the water power itself, Mr. Ford would pay nothing, and he would be free from all taxes on the property. Other lessees of water-power rights from the government not only bear the total cost of building their own dams and power houses and pay taxes on them, but they also pay for the water power in addition.

"There is no allowance for depreciation, and the government would, beyond question, have to pay the cost of injury to the dams or locks from floods or other causes. Moreover, there is nothing in the offer to indicate that the government, in order to protect its own property, would not have to bear the expense of replacing enormously costly machinery when it had been worn out in Mr. Ford's service.

"The second part of the Ford offer is to buy nitrate plant No. 1, which cost the government, in round numbers, $13,000,000, nitrate plant No. 2, which cost the government in round numbers, $70,000,000, and other property which brings the total cost to $85,000,000, and to pay $5,000,000 for it all. The property for which this offer is made includes steam machinery to produce 160,000 horsepower, which alone is worth far more than Mr. Ford's offer for the whole. In addition, the government is to buy from the Alabama Power Company the land upon which certain of the foregoing structures were built, and to turn that over to Mr. Ford also.

Compensation Analyzed

"In return for the lease, for the purchased property, and for the water power without charge, Mr. Ford offers, in addition to the payments mentioned above, to do three principal things:

"First—'To maintain nitrate plant No. 2 ready to be operated . . . in time of war for the production of explosives; and in the event of war, to turn it over to the government for that purpose.'

"Second—'To operate nitrate plant No. 2 to its approximate present capacity in the production of nitrogen and other fertilizer compounds,' and in this business to limit his net profit from the manufacture and sale of fertilizer products to 8 per cent.'

"Third—The offer as written suggests producing, but contains no direct proposal to produce fertilizer for the benefit of American farmers. That could, of course, be corrected in the final contract. Nitrate plant No. 2 is not adapted to making fertilizer, but only cyanmid, one of the fulminates used for the production of fertilizer, and not one of the best at that.

"The fact is that the Ford offer is not mainly a fertilizer proposition. It is seven parts water power to one part fertilizer, even if the fertilizer part should work out.

Policies Contrasted

"As a water power proposition, the Ford offer is, in every important point, directly contrary to the Roosevelt water power policy, which after 15 years of struggle was finally enacted into law last year.

"The Roosevelt policy provides that all water power leases shall be limited to 50 years. The Ford offer asks for 100 years, with indefinite renewals.

"The Roosevelt policy provides for return of the government works at the end of 50 years. The Ford offer provides for indefinite private possession of the government works.

"The Roosevelt policy provides for regulation of the price to the power consumer. The Ford offer, so far as the United States is concerned, provides no check on what the power consumer must pay.

"The Roosevelt policy provides that public water power taken for profit shall make a return to the public. The Ford offer asks for many hundred thousand horse-power for nothing.

"The amount of power Mr. Ford could develop, under his offer, is greater by half than all that is now being developed at Niagara Falls.

"Beyond question, nitrate plant No. 2 ought to be maintained in condition for producing explosives in case of war. Most certainly it ought to be used for making fertilizer for American farmers. The wisdom of developing the water power on the Tennessee and its tributaries is beyond question. But all these things can be done with fairness to the public."

WATER-COLORS BY DODGE MACKNIGHT

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The remark was ventured in the notices of various American paintings seen in London this year that it must be impossible that the United States had nothing better to show us. Now right at the very end of the season we have had an opportunity of seeing the work of a really great American water-colorist. It was a small exhibition of 31 drawings, all more or less the same size; and to Mr. C. Lewis Hind for his sagacity and trouble in getting together this splendid show at his house in Holland Park, our thanks are due. Mr. Dodge Macknight is unknown in this country but presumably in America has a very large following, for Mr. Hind in his foreword to the catalogue tells us that "by general consent" he is one of the four greatest water-colorists since Turner, and that "year by year he sends from his studio at East Sandwich a series of water-color paintings, the result of his wanderings, and year by year the collectors of his work wait at the door for the opening of his annual exhibition."

We in England are appallingly ignorant of what goes on in the world of art outside—and this taste of work of such high merit as Mr. Dodge Macknight's makes one thirst for more and urge his inclusion in a public gallery where all may see his astounding control of his medium. The drawings are of scenery in Arizona, Oregon, Mexico and Newfoundland, made on the travels of the artist when he "camps out wherever possible, working direct from nature, his aim being to finish a water-color at a sitting." The snowscapes are specially interesting for they have a really cold temperature about them, although possessing a color range quite as full and wide as those of sun-scorched days.

Mr. Dodge Macknight is a sun worshipper. His work trembles, is alive and vibrates with a passion for sunlight. It is nervous, swift in its spontaneity, easy, the drawing cursive like writing, the arrangement always of a time and a place, the whole stamped with the highest mastery. He is above tricks of picture making. If you expect arrangements of line, mass, and color on a preconceived formula, you will be disappointed. Like Beethoven's music, Dodge Macknight's work seems almost commonplace.

NEWSPRINT PRICE CUT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota — The Minnesota and Ontario Papers Company has announced a price of $88 a ton for news-print paper for October, November and December. This is a further voluntary reduction of $10 a ton from the contract price, and is in addition to a reduction already given of $5.

MAINE POTATO YIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine — According to statistics Maine is ranked as the sixth state in point of volume production of potatoes, New York holding first place. In acre yield, however, Maine is found to be first with an average production of 190 bushels per acre.

CONFERENCE ASKED TO LIBERATE KOREA

Disarmament Congress Will Be Told That Peace in Far East Is Impossible While Japan Holds Nation Against Its Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —As long as Japan possesses the right to make use of Korea as a base for military operations, thus menacing the peace of China and Russia, it will always constitute a temptation to the Japanese militarists to carry out their dream of Asiatic conquest.

This is the opinion expressed by Dr. Syngman Rhee, who is newly arrived in Washington, at the head of a delegation to fight for Korean rights at the approaching international conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions.

Koreans are as determined as ever to regain their independence, Dr. Rhee reports, after a year's visit to the Orient, declaring at the same time that he proposes to camp out at the threshold of the conference until the Korean case is adjusted.

Thus far the State Department has not indicated that the Korean case is one of the questions which it had in thought when it invited the nations to discuss Far Eastern matters. Aware of this situation, the Korean commission will endeavor to present its case to the State Department officials before the convening of the conference, in the hope of obtaining some form of recognition.

"If Far Eastern questions are to be settled before disarmament, then the Korean question is one of the most vital to be adjusted," Dr. Rhee stated last night. "It is international. Japan may claim it is domestic, but it involves treaties other powers made with Korea that have never been abrogated by the parties who made them. We shall see whether treaties are still regarded as scraps of paper."

Charging that Japan "falsely informed the other powers that the annexation of Korea was done by mutual consent," Dr. Rhee declares that those powers are not absolved from the obligations that the treaties impose.

"Freedom, independence and the 'open door' in Korea mean freedom, independence, and the 'open door' in all Asia, for Korea is the breakwater against the tide of Japanese imperialism and autocracy," he stated. "As long as Japan possesses the right to make use of Korea as a base for military operations, the security of the neighboring states, such as China and Russia, will be menaced. Besides, the possession of Korea will always constitute a temptation to the Japanese militarists to carry out their dream of Asiatic conquest. As Japan has treated Korea, so will she treat the rest of Asia and finally the rest of the world. Now is the time to right wrongs and prevent those that may come.

"Japan in its treaty obligations with Korea guaranteed to protect our independence and territorial integrity. She gave this guarantee when she was seeking the assistance of Korea as an ally against Russia in 1904. Korea gave that assistance and fulfilled its treaty of alliance with Japan against Russia to the letter, and through Korean assistance Japan won the war.

"Japan turned on her ally and used the military possession of Korea, under a treaty of alliance, to force Korea into subjection. The treaty of alliance is made a scrap of paper.

"If treaties are to have the same force and effect in the Far East that they should have over the world, if they are not to be mere scraps of paper, then the Korean question is one to be taken up at the disarmament conference.

"Japan is doing all that it can to bring the subjection of Korea under the head of accomplished facts. But the subjection of 20,000,000 people against their will can never become an accomplished fact.

"The proven Korean charges against Japan are that she has repudiated the statement in the treaty between Japan and Korea, made in 1876, that Korea has the same independence as Japan; has vitiated the clause in the Shimoneski Treaty of 1895, in which Japan and China stipulated that Korea should be free and independent, and worst of all, made the Treaty of Alliance with Korea in 1904 a scrap of paper and then took advantage of her ally and friend. These are all matters to be righted."

RECEIVERSHIP ASKED FOR TRANSIT LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company has applied for a receiver for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the only local transit system but one that is not in the hands of receivers already.

The company charges that the Interborough is insolvent and apparently cannot meet bills of $3,000,000 for taxes and supplies, or pay maturing obligations. The Interborough hopes to meet the situation by obtaining a one-year extension of obligations due September 1, and by asking further indulgence of its creditors.

The Interborough, which has 20 days in which to reply, expresses the hope that the State Transit Commission, now valuing all local railways, will soon be able to submit a plan for conditioning the systems in such a manner as to provide a return on the city's investment in them and to meet all the needs of the situation.

SMALL CLAIMS COURT BEGINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—The first action in the Small Claims Court recently established here has just been heard. It was presided over by Justice of the Peace Wheaton, who decided in favor of the plaintiffs, a firm of tire dealers and vulcanizers, as against their debtor, who, they claimed, owed them money to the amount of $18.66. This case is interesting as proving the utility of a small claims court wherein, under the law, creditors may bring action against alleged debtors, if the sum involved does not exceed $50, without the services of an attorney.

RHODE ISLAND INCOMES

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The 39,936 persons in Rhode Island making personal income tax returns in 1919 to the federal government reported an aggregate of $146,109,811 in incomes, paying taxes amounting to $11,234,132. One reported an income of $1,500,000; one, an income of $1,000,000; two, incomes of $750,000; three, incomes of $400,000; while eight had incomes between $300,000 and $150,000. Fourteen have incomes of $10,000 or over.

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Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

"APPROXIMATION" KEYNOTE IN OPORTO

Harmony of Ideals Characterized Session of Spanish and Portuguese Scholars in Pursuit of Practical Learning

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OPORTO, Portugal—All the sections in the Hispano-Portuguese Congress of Natural Sciences concluded here, have been active, and what is looked upon as the blessed word "approximation" has been uttered at every reunion and in every speech as often as was convenient and reasonable. It was the keynote of all discourses. The general opinion, moreover, is that by this gathering and this insistence on the mutual advantages to Spain and Portugal of more and more approximation, political, economic and even military—a highly important phase of the subject that was by no means ignored—the welfare of the two neighboring countries in this respect has been enhanced a little, anyhow.

Among the members of the congress, whipped to an enthusiasm on this point that they do not possibly feel to such an extent when at home, there has been a disposition in the intervals for general conversation to point northward to Europe and with expressive features to suggest that the outlook there was unpromising, the moral then being that Spain and Portugal should pull a little in on themselves and become more mutually self-reliant and self-supporting. But then there are the economic problems with the outside world to be considered. A difficulty in many of these discussions is that Spain is obviously in a better position in every respect than Portugal, but the pride and sensitiveness of the latter is enormous, and it has hardly been possible to bring this point into appropriate arguments. There is a feeling, however, that Portugal, though she may have some severe political crises to pass through, is in some respects over the worst of her difficulties, or will be very soon. A good impression has been created by the governmental attention that has been given to the Congress by Spain.

How to Achieve Approximation

The two most attractive sections have generally been those of "social sciences" and engineering. At the early meetings of the latter the Spanish Minister of Education, Mr. Aparicio, presided, and was supported by Carneiro de Moura, professor of the Portuguese Colonial School, and Mr. Vilela, professor of Law. Cento Carquena, professor, read a paper on Peninsular wealth in its various forms, indicating what to him seemed to be the best methods by which Hispano-Portuguese approximation might be accomplished and the advantages that should accrue from it. Mr. de Moura then initiated a discussion designed to show that the two peoples were being led spontaneously by the laws of social determination to a useful approximation. Professor Marin, one of the Spanish delegates, supported his ideas, which were generally approved. Mr. Aparicio then made an eloquent speech upon the relations between Spain and Portugal insisting upon the necessity of their being tightened to the utmost extent.

On the following day a paper was read by Gen. Gomez Nunez, director of the Geographical and Statistical Institute of Madrid, concerning the working of that organization. There was a remarkable scene shortly afterward on the departure for Spain of Mr. Aparicio and one or two other members of the Spanish representation for Madrid. They journeyed by a special train and General Marce, as the representative of the President of the Republic, accompanied them as far as the frontier. All the local authorities, the members of the congress, representatives of the Spanish colony and the Spanish Minister assembled at the railway station to wish them goodbye, the crowd shouting enthusiastic vivas for Spain and Portugal, while at the same time a company of infantry supplemented these expressions with musical honors.

Lectures on Divers Subjects

A very large number of papers of a more or less technical character were read or laid before the engineering section, the inaugural address being delivered by Gen. José Marva of the Spanish Royal Academy of Science, his subject being "The Laboratories and Industrial Production." Among the lectures was one on "The Einstein Theory," by Emilio Herrera, "Mathematics in Engineering," by Vicente Morera de la Val, "The Fifth Dimension," by Mariano Rubio, "The Housing Crisis in the Asturias," by Captain Manuel Gallego, "Roads and Railways," by Eusebo Jimenez Lluesma, "Economic Study of the Transport of Electric Energy," by Vicente Rodrigues, "A Note on the Calculation of Motor Power in Aeronautics," by Joaquin de la Llave, "Some Data for the Establishment of Aerial Lines," by Luis Manzaneque, "Military Telephones of the T. O. Type," by Joaquin Tarazona and Eugenio Ondomvilla, "Fires and Explosions Caused by Compressed Hydrogen," by Salvador Garcia Pruneda, "Importance of Forestal Laboratories in the Economy of Europe," by Francisco Lozano, "Dynamics of the Dirigible," by Enrique Rolandi, and "A New Type of Chassis for Electric Automobiles," by Antonio Fernandez Hidalgo.

After five days of work the congress was brought to a close at an enthusiastic gathering in the Teatro San Juan. The Portuguese Minister of Public Instruction, Ginestal Machado, had come along from Lisbon to take part in these final proceedings, at which many of the foremost leaders of education in Portugal and other authorities assisted. Gomez Texeira read a telegram from the King of Spain thanking the congress for the congratulations that had been transmitted to him. There was much speechmaking, especially by the professors, who praised the great joint work that had been accomplished by Portuguese and Spaniards in the past, while the Minister of Education said he thought the results of the congress would be beneficial to universal natural science.

Guarding Against Individualism

General Marva, a man of wide sociological and other interests and one of the foremost of the Spanish delegates, gave some of his impressions of the congress in an interview at the close. He said he thought the engineers of the two countries had worked together splendidly at this gathering, and he had never known a congress of any kind where all the delegates had labored so splendidly and energetically as in this case. The results had been brilliant. It was absolutely necessary that reunions of that kind should be repeated frequently. Within the conditions imposed by reasons of political independence—and no well-meaning person would touch upon that subject—there was a field for mutual activity and common aspirations in which Portugal and Spain could and ought to be associated. Peninsular individualism was an evil against which they ought to contend, opposing to it all the strength of their progressive ideas of the twentieth century.

The General went on to say that politics did not and never had interested him, and therefore he was independent in his opinions. Such time as he had to spare from his military occupations and his special studies he dedicated to his endeavors to improving the lot of the working classes. In movements of that kind the interests and ideas of the Spaniards and Portuguese were the same and they might work and discuss together to much mutual advantage.

"Portugal is a nation," he said at the end," for which the future promises progress and happiness if she knows how to take advantage of the conjunction of favorable circumstances which is presented."

ALLIANCE OPPOSED BY AUSTRALIAN LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Labor placed itself on record at the recent All-Australian Trades Union Congress in Melbourne as opposed to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance The resolution adopted by the congress was as follows:

"That this conference, representative of the working-class organization of Australia, protests against any renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, which is purely a military treaty, containing the germs of warfare. This conference further affirms that in future agreements between Great Britain and other countries and between Great Britain and the colonies, the basis shall not be for military and naval purposes, but for the purposes of social, political, and economic amenities."

The resolution came from H. E. Holland, leader of the New Zealand Labor Party and a former Australian Socialist worker, who declared that the treaty was purely military. There seemed to be grave danger, he thought, of war between America and Japan, arising out of trade rivalry. New Zealand's position was that in the event of Great Britain becoming involved in such a war, as would be the case, he went on to say, New Zealand would also be involved, because wars were made in London for the Dominions who had little "say" in the matter. There was no provision in the Anglo-American arrangements that the arbitration decisions should be accepted by either Great Britain or America. If Japan went to war, it did not matter with what country, she had the right under the treaty to call upon Britain to go to her assistance. It might be, however, that Britain could escape being drawn into war against America.

"The arrangement whereby Shantung was handed to the Japanese instead of back to the Chinese was, in my opinion, one of the most criminal things ever done in the history of the world," continued Mr. Holland. "In the event of the people of China taking up arms to free the people of Shantung, then under the terms of the treaty Great Britain would have to fight on the side of Japan. Because of that, Australia would have to join, not for the purpose of freeing oppressed people, but for the purpose of further impressing the domination of the Japanese. If the British conference renews this agreement, we will not be permitted to know the full details. If there is to be any arrangement between Great Britain and Japan, it should not have anything in it of a naval and military character. It should be an arrangement that should make for a world commonwealth of peace and industry. I am entitled to speak on this question for the whole Labor movement in New Zealand, both industrial and political."

M. P. Considine, the representative of Broken Hill in the federal Parliament, whose radical views recently led to his leaving the federal parliamentary Labor Party, was the seconder of the resolution. He said that he would like to see the recommendation of the British Council of Action put into operation in Australia, which was that not one gun nor one man should be moved in support of the alliance. All alliances made for war, he declared, should be treated in exactly the same way.

The remarks of Mr. Holland were made before the clear-cut announcement in Britain that the alliance did not bind the Empire to fight the United States in the event of war between Japan and America.

NEW ZEALAND'S TRADE PROSPECTS

Reports of Post-War Depression in Dominion, It Is Pointed Out, Have Been Exaggerated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Some very exaggerated reports of trade slump and financial depression in New Zealand have found their way into American newspapers. One New York journal, for example, tells its readers that New Zealand is "facing financial calamity" and that its people are being told by the government to "practice the most rigid and exacting economies if they would avert complete ruin of their once prosperous and flourishing Commonwealth." The tone of the article from which these extracts are made would indicate that the Dominion is in a very bad way indeed and that its farmers and traders are staggering to bankruptcy, while as a matter of fact that is not the position at all. New Zealand is suffering less than most other countries from the post-war reaction.

The war years for New Zealand were a period of exceptional financial prosperity, owing to the very high prices prevailing for meat, wool, butter, cheese, leather and other commodities. The country lost many men and added greatly to its public debt during those years, but it also increased its wealth. Now the lean years have come. The wool market suffered almost complete collapse at the beginning of this year, and although it is now slowly recovering it is not yet able to absorb wool as fast as it is being produced, to say nothing of the big accumulated stocks of wool. That is a very serious matter for New Zealand.

Demand Has Not Fallen Off

Meat prices have fallen to about the pre-war level, but there is a demand for meat. Butter and cheese, which represent a substantial part of New Zealand's exports, are still commanding better prices than prevailed before the war, and although there was a glut in the butter market in the early months of the present year, the producers have no reason to anticipate any difficulty in continuing to dispose of their product. The world's output of dairy produce is below requirements, and Siberia seems to have been removed indefinitely from the list of butter exporting countries. Hides, tallow and other products have fallen greatly in price, but the world is not going to do without these articles in future. The depression can only be temporary, and in the words of the chairman of the Bank of New Zealand, the Dominion was never in better condition to face a period of financial stringency than it is at the present time.

An experience of hard times is not going to wreck New Zealand. The Dominion has increased its population by 20 per cent in the last five years. Its public accounts showed a surplus of £6,000,000 for the financial year ended March 31, 1921. Its production is growing, its banking system is sound and conservative, its people are industrious and its resources are being developed. If the markets of the world were going to be closed to wool and meat, butter and cheese, timber, tallow, hides and hemp, the producers of New Zealand would have reason to look glum, but there is not the least probability of anything of the kind happening.

Deterioration of Goods Charged

It has been reported here that American buyers are complaining of deterioration in some of the New Zealand frozen meat sold in the United States. This trouble is simply an aftermath of the congestion that occurred in the meat market during the years 1918 and 1919. Handlers of frozen meat are aware that the product can be held in perfect condition for at least a year, and under normal conditions New Zealand's meat reaches the consumers within a few months of entering the freezing chamber.

The stores have been cleared of all the old meat, and New Zealand has nothing to sell now but the fresh meat, which has long enjoyed a reputation second to none. Indeed, it has been one of the grievances of the New Zealand farmers that some of their meat was sold in Britain as the home product. The congestion in the stores was unfortunate for New Zealand, but it was unavoidable and it is not in the least likely to occur again.

AUSTRALIAN PEARL FISHER'S POSSESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland — James Clarke, the Australian pearl fisher, held out his open hand to the members of the federal taxation commission before whom he was giving evidence in Brisbane. On the palm of his hand was a small round object. "That is the finest pearl in the world," he remarked, "and should be among the crown jewels."

The pearling king, as Mr. Clarke has been characterized, declares that he was not boasting in his statement as he has a close acquaintance with the world's most valuable pearls and knows that he was not oversiating the case. There is only one other pearl with the same peculiarly fresh luster, the famous "La Peregina," found in 1650 and now in the crown jewels of Spain. Discussing pearls and pearling with a representative of the Brisbane Daily Mail, Mr. Clarke said that he was resolved that his beautiful pearl should not be purchased by an American millionaire who would not appreciate the loveliness of the gem.

The pearling industry is feeling world conditions greatly. Mr. Clarke states that practically all the luggers at Thursday Island, to the north of the Australian mainland, have been laid up and only one-fourth of the 400 pearling boats at Broome, Western Australia, are still working. Russia and Germany were good customers for pearl shell in pre-war days and their absence from the market has been a factor in producing the present precarious condition of the industry.

"At present there is about £3000 worth of shell lying on the London market; and shell which cost between £220 and £250 a ton to produce can probably be bought for little more than half that price. Another handicap lies in the fact that the Japanese are manufacturing buttons out of trochus shell, which is produced much more cheaply than pearl shell. The Americans also are obtaining similar results from the shells produced by fresh water mussels in such rivers as the Mississippi. I doubt very much whether the Broome boats should be working at all, for there is enough shell in hand now to do the world for the next three years."

The veteran pearl sheller added that the federal government should deal with the pearling industry as it had with the wool, take control and stabilize supply and demand; as the industry is peculiarly an Australian one, four-fifths of the world's best pearl shell being won in the waters of the Commonwealth, the federal government could easily handle the industry, using the Commonwealth Bank for the purpose.

LABOR UNIFICATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Mr. Lambert, Sydney's Labor Lord Mayor, and Mr. Garden, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council of New South Wales, are in agreement that the recent conference of trades unions in Melbourne has consolidated the forces of the Labor movement and ended the continual wrangling between the industrial and political parties in the movement. The Lord Mayor said that all decisions had been practically unanimous and the delegates had seemed to realize that the only way to give effect to the ideals of the movement was to act in absolute cooperation and on solidarity lines.

Prior to the conference there had not been wanting many signs that the rift between moderates and extremists was growing deeper. It remains to be seen whether the Melbourne congress has indeed united all shades of political opinion, as is claimed by Mr. Garden and as appears on the surface, particularly in view of the fact that several unions have withdrawn from the New South Wales Labor Council in the past year on the ground that its extreme views did not represent the unions as a whole.

The state branch of the Federated Liquor and Allied Trades Employers Union, in voting to withdraw its affiliation, asserted that the council as constituted was a combination of extremists who were sowing seeds of dissension for the purpose of bringing about a revolution and securing control of Australia.

In a circular issued to the trades unions of New South Wales, prior to the congress in Melbourne, the United Laborers Union declared that it recognized that Labor and Capital must be brought into active unity before a more equitable social system could be evolved. The circular continued: "To restore the lost prestige of the New South Wales Labor Council, and before it can exert a moral influence in the political and industrial arenas, that section which has gerrymandered unions and secured a majority on the Labor Council and which now misleads Labor with vain, illogical theories, must be overthrown.

"Any sane movement to better the workers' conditions, free from malign influences, will have the hearty support of the united laborers. Several months ago, when the United Laborers Union's delegates requested the New South Wales Labor Council's cooperation to cope with unemployment, the council's delegates apparently favored the do-nothing policy of the council's executive, which avowed that revolution would be hastened by the growth of a hungry, despairing, workless army. No protest was made by the council against the advocacy of rushing restaurants and sending the bill for meals to the Acting Premier. Men were also urged to do as the Italian workers did, as a cure for the Cockatoo Island dockyard troubles."

DRESS FOR GIRLS ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—The so-called "middy" uniform, adopted by the San Diego high school girls two years ago, has been accepted by the city board of education as the official dress for girls attending the school this year. Several other schools in San Diego county also have adopted the uniform for girl students.

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Electrical Workers Agree to Ally Themselves With Railwaymen Whenever Latter's Interests Seem to Be at Stake

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—The most prominent features of the industrial situation center upon the domestic relations of one union to another and the differences inside the unions themselves. Foremost in the first category is the quarrel between the National Union of Railwaymen and the craft unions, particularly the Amalgamated Engineering Union, upon whom a most bitter attack was made at the annual general meeting of the former union.

Whatever the differences between rival and competing unions, it is but rare that their soiled linen is cleansed before the public gaze, and the only conclusion that the outburst of indignation compels is that the feeling among railwaymen in the shops has become acute, and that it will require all the diplomacy and restraint which the officials can command to maintain peace among the rival factions.

Both the president of the National Union of Railwaymen and Mr. Cramp, the industrial secretary, made strong attacks on the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the latter reminding the meeting that the organization was so anxious to find a settlement that its deep-rooted objection to arbitration had been waived. But it was one of the rank and file who got right down to bedrock of the problem when he asked if the National Union of Railwaymen was going to function as an industrial organization or if it was to be dragged along with the Engineering Union.

Organization by Industry

He further expressed the opinion that in this matter the members of the engineering union were against the action of their executives. Be that as it may, there is certainly a strong section—a more or less dominating section—inside most of the more prominent unions who accept the theory of organization by industry as apart from craft. The indignation of the railwaymen as indicated in their resolution on the subject is the expression of the new unionism, which is demonstrating itself in different ways.

The new amalgamation of the engineering trades is one form, the National Union of Railwaymen itself is another, and the present trouble is due entirely to the fact that both movements, having accomplished the first stage in their evolution toward an industrial organization, have not quite made up their minds as to the next course in their development.

In the ordinary scheme of things matters might have drifted along in the march of progress, interrupted only by the demands of the propagandists inside the union, but for the wages movements which have to be settled somehow by somebody. It is "the how and the who" which gave rise to the present quarrel, the engineering union asserting that it alone is qualified to represent the claims of engineers.

"Commodity" Determining Factor

In this the union is supported by the boilermakers, coachmakers and the other craft unions with members in railway shops, who quite clearly recognize that if the policy of industrial unionism advocated by the railwaymen is once established in regard to engineers, who constitute the majority of railway craftsmen, the scheme will be speedily extended to themselves.

Even assuming that the majority of railway craftsmen accept the theory of organization by industry—as they probably do—the question has still to be settled as to what constitutes an industry. "Do you deny," say the engineers, "that enginerring is an industry?" To which the railwaymen reply that the "commodity" determines the organization with which the engineer should be associated.

This means, in the case of locomotives, for example, that if these were manufactured for sale—say to a foreign government or railway company or even to a private company at home, such as steel works—the engineer would be entitled to remain in the engineering industry. But if he is employed by a railway company which makes its own locomotives then the "commodity" is the transport of men and material to various points on the map; the manufacture of a locomotive is simply an incident, it is not sold for profit.

Detrimental Legislation

It is a convenient argument for railwaymen which the engineers are not over anxious in accepting, inasmuch as engineers are also employed making ships which are not sold; and most of the larger textile manufacturers make their own looms and other machinery. All these would be ruled out as being ineligible for membership in the engineering union under the industrial unionist plan, and would reduce what is now an important and influential organization to second or third rate rank.

Similarly with the other craft unions. The Electrical Trade Union appears to have emerged from the squabble without traces of bitterness. But it may be seriously argued that in the agreement recently reached between that body and the railwaymen the latter succeeded in extracting the teeth of the elecricians' union in so far as it affects electricians in railway shops or in other ways connected with railways.

Joint Strike Provision

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will remember that the electrical workers seemed to have a penchant for what they termed "lightning strikes" by threats—generally 24 hours' notice— to cut off the light, the power on the underground railways, and other such practices. J. H. Thomas is to be congratulated on obtaining an undertaking from the Electrical Trade Union that the railwaymen are to be consulted before the former decides on a strike that interferes with railway workers; an illuminating contrast to the attitude adopted two years ago when the electricians decided to compel the workers on one of the underground railways, who had resolved by ballot vote to remain at work, to join the strikers on the other London railways by cutting off the current.

It is further arranged that in the event of a railway strike the electrical workers shall act with the National Union of Railwaymen, a provision which every one with a sense of citizenship will pray may be rendered unnecessary for all time.

QUEENSLAND OFFICIAL DENOUNCES ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland — Discussing the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, J. A. Fihelly, Queensland State Treasurer, declared that the United States was far dearer to the Commonwealth than any European or Asiatic alliances.

"In London at the present time Mr. Hughes is dealing with our foreign relations," continued the State Treasurer, attacking his old opponent, the Prime Minister. "It is a great pity, it is truly a disaster, that a man of Mr. Hughes' mercurial temperament should have the handling of these delicate and important matters. Our only protection in Australia against his indiscretions—and I have sat at premiers' conferences with him, and know him—is full publicity but, alas, we are still living in the troglodyte days of secret treaties. Mr. Meighen of Canada and General Smuts of South Africa are expressing, in Britain, Australian aspirations better than Mr. Hughes ever could. It is the friendship of the United States that we want first in Australia!"

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ATTITUDE TAKEN BY MODERATES IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—The Moderates or Liberals, as they are becoming more generally known, distinguished themselves during the session at Delhi by their statesmanlike attitude and by their willingness to profit by experience. While freely admitting this, there is at the same time a danger that they may find themselves eclipsed by the more active and violent extremists if they do not themselves adopt something of a more constructive policy than is implied in associations for the maintenance of law and order. Bodies of this type are numerous and flourish in the United Provinces, but more is needed than negation.

It is important that the Moderates elaborate a policy upon which if necessary they could take their stand as a government. At present they seem obsessed with the idea that they are coming to the help of the government. If the non-cooperation movement ever takes a really violent turn and has to be suppressed by force, it will be the Administration which will receive the praise and possibly the blame. The Moderate politician with no particular policy to propound will stand out as a dry aspirant for popular favor. Others have shown a tendency to criticize the government and to adopt a feeble policy as against the raging, tearing propaganda of the genuine Extremist. This section is most prominent in Bengal and that way disaster most surely lies.

CHICAGO DEALERS CUT PRICE OF MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — One distributor here has announced a reduction in the price of milk to 12 cents a quart, a cut of two cents, to be effective September 1. Other concerns are expected to follow the example as a result of announcements that the farmers have lowered the price to distributors from $2.30 per hundred pounds to $1.50, with the object of increasing the demand. According to R. J. Poole, the city cost expert, the reduction by the distributors is not enough. He asserts the dealers could sell milk at 10 cents a quart and make money.

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CANADA'S DEBT TO SCOTTISH PIONEERS

Opinion Expressed in Edinburgh That the Oldest of Dominions Derived Many Educational Ideals From the Scots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Canadian Prime Minister, Arthur Meighen, fulfilled a number of engagements in Edinburgh before his departure for the Dominion. He received the freedom of the capital city and had bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of Edinburgh University.

At the freedom ceremony Bailie Barrie, the acting chief magistrate, said the Corporation of the citizens of Edinburgh were proud to avail themselves of the opportunity of admitting to their burgess roll one who had played so prominent a part in the affairs of the great Dominion of Canada. They were apt to think of Canada's sons as being of the old pioneer type, but while the old-time qualities of endurance and grit were still present, they must not forget the studious and acute intelligence and the deep culture which were also present in the vast continent, and in Mr. Meighen Canada had an outstanding personality among the prime ministers of the Empire.

The wonderful progress and development of Canada, the speaker said, formed one of the romances in the history of the Empire. Scotsmen had played a great part in the development of Canada, and it was an interesting fact to Scotsmen that the first two prime ministers were Scots—Sir John Macdonald and Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Bailie Barrie said they were proud of the record of Scottish people in the building up of the Dominion, and he instanced Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen as men who had done much to open up and develop the great agricultural and mineral wealth of the country.

Edinburgh a Real Mecca

Mr. Meighen, in reply, said that across in Canada, Edinburgh was regarded as one of the real Meccas of the world, as one of the few places that had both a brilliant present and a fascinating past. It was difficult for him to describe how citizens in a far-off land looked upon the historical places of these citizens. As a citizen of Canada, even though his ancestors had never been traced east of the Irish Sea, he knew how to appreciate the obligation Canada owed to Scotland. From these rugged hills Canada had drawn unnumbered thousands of the most rugged of her men, and from Scotland's towns and countryside they had gathered an equal stream of talented and noble women.

They would still, of course, have had a Canada, and a fine Canada, if they had never had immigration, but it would not have been a Canada such as they had today; it would not have been so strong, it would not have been so British. As a citizen of the Empire, too, he was glad that there was a Scotland. Under every sky Scotsmen had played their part, giving the world an illustration of how to combine devotion to peace with dauntlessness in war.

Honor to His Country

To realize at last his long-deferred hope of seeing Edinburgh, Mr. Meighen said, was a peculiar pleasure in itself, but to be admitted at the same time, as a freeman in such circumstances of cordiality and ancient dignity was a distinction so great that even pleasure was submerged in gratitude and pride. He thanked them with deep sincerity for the kindness they had shown to him and the honor they had done to his country.

At the subsequent laureation ceremony which took place at the university, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred Ewing, presided over the proceedings. In presenting Mr. Meighen for the honorary degree of L.L.D., Professor MacKintosh said that town and gown joined hands that day in doing the honors of the Scottish capital to a distinguished visitor from over-seas and Canada's able representative at the imperial conference. While he represented the oldest of the dominions, Mr. Meighen was the youngest of the prime ministers of the Empire.

The principal, having performed the capping ceremony, said the links between the mother country and the dominions were bonds of sentiment and affection, bonds which they believed could never be broken, possessing a far greater potency than could be possessed by anything that could be formulated, and possessing only infinitely greater promise for the future.

Canada's Debt to Pioneers

In his reply, Mr. Meighen said that more perhaps than any other race the Scottish men and women of early days in Canada set their hearts on education, and it was the simple truth to say that whatever of moral and intellectual virility Canada enjoyed, she owed to severe self-discipline and the passion for education of her pioneers. The early growth of the Canadian universities had its explanation in that fact.

Even before Canada received her present political institutions, there were established several universities modeled very much after those in the mother country. The one he called his own owed its discipline to the energy and devotion to learning of a Scotsman. Compared with Edinburgh University, its tradition was short, but when one remembered that the British flag had flown over Canada for only 160 years a university with a charter a century old was no longer juvenile. It had grown to extraordinary dimensions and was, if measured by the number of students within its pale, the largest in the world.

He hoped the glamour of the practical would never be allowed to obscure the lofty but fundamental purpose of every seat of learning, the cultivation of the understanding and the purifying of taste. Only in that way could they cause the light to shine, only in that way could they diffuse those better things that interest, invigorate, inspire, sustain, comfort in adversity, and temper in triumph; only in that way could they contribute to the production of those finer fruits of literature and art by which people were so wont to judge the human standard of a nation, and which survived without concern of time long after the nation itself had passed away.

AUSTRIAN CAPITAL MAY BE FREE PORT

Vienna's Importance as Trade Link Between West and East Emphasized in New Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—In spite of all national and financial troubles, Vienna is becoming a very important link in the world trade between the West and the East. Her turnover is rapidly increasing and the plan of making the Austrian capital a free port is meeting with much favor and encouragement not only within the city but also in the countries, which are using it as a convenient intermediate link in the world's trade.

A free port would offer great advantages there, as elsewhere, and would enable foreign merchants to handle their goods untrammeled by customs regulations. There is no lack of room, for when the area at present flooded is laid dry an immense area will be made available bordering either upon the main stream or the foreland canal, which would have connection with all the Vienna railway stations.

The Danube-Oder canal should also open out into the foreland canal; the Tzechs certainly want to lead the Oder-Danube canal to Pressburg, but a branch canal would, no doubt, be constructed to Vienna, which with her nine railway lines in all directions, both up stream and down stream, and a canal connection with the Baltic, surely is destined to become the leading trading center on the Danube.

That several American firms should already contemplate the erection of branch factories within the area of a future Vienna free port, or on some other convenient spot in the same locality, is not viewed with absolute favor in Vienna, as it is feared it would prove a serious competitor to the Austrian and German industry.

Vienna, where a number of traders from the East and the West meet in order to transact business, has already become an important center for the transmission of goods, and there are huge stocks of goods, principally textile, all intended for the East. The Vienna forwarding agents send their own trains, with their own functionaries, to the eastern states and charter their own boats for the lower Danube, as far as Burgas, Varna and Constantinople.

Vienna can with her present capacity handle an annual goods transit of 3,000,000 tons. This can easily be increased, and if the left side of the Danube is added, the Vienna Danube harbor will have a capacity of 12,000,000 tons per annum.

TENANTS WARNED OF RENT RAISING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pointing out that replacement costs have declined an average of 40 per cent during the past year in contrast to rent increases of 100 per cent, the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life advises tenants to refuse to submit to further rent raises with the coming of September 1. The commission declares that attempts by landlords to profit by the return of families to the city and suburbs by increasing rents is avaricious and unnecessary. It is also advised that tenants avoid taking any arbitrary stand, but ask landlords for a few months to find other suitable quarters with no rent increase in the meantime. If the landlord insists in pressing for the increase it is pointed out that the tenant may appeal to the state commissionu or the city board, and these bodies have power to make the landlord show just cause why he should raise living costs, except as a means to personal profit at a time when the housing shortage is not yet remedied.

LASTING EFFECT OF DOMINION SESSION

British Commonwealth Is Described as Being in State of Flux in Regard to Many Questions of Great Magnitude

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The close of the great gathering at Downing Street of statesmen from all parts of the British Empire marked definitely an important step forward in the development of the new status of the dominions and their relations one to another, and all to the mother country and foreign nations. All the matters discussed were of importance, and some of paramount interest, including as they did questions involving delicate negotiations in regard to foreign affairs, the outcome of which and the part therein which the dominions will play, might lead eventually to another Armageddon or, happily, to disarmament and permanent peace.

There has been amongst imperial constitutionalists considerable controversy in regard to what would appear, at first sight, a subject of very minor importance, and that is the name of the gathering. This is of more consequence than the majority of people would think, for the popular view as to the importance of these periodical gatherings is more or less impressed by a name commensurate with the dignity and personnel of the meeting. Heretofore these gatherings have been known as the imperial conference, but this year the title "imperial cabinet" was conferred by Mr. Lloyd George when referring to the matter in the House of Commons. The word "cabinet" has in England been associated with the supreme executive council of Great Britain and to the extent that it implies that the "imperial" cabinet" has executive authority, it is a misnomer. During the war there was in existence the "imperial war cabinet" which possessed absolute executive authority and certain of the dominions were represented thereon. The notion of calling the present series of meetings a "cabinet" originated from the war cabinet, and the phrase "imperial peace cabinet" was frequently used before the statesmen actually met. So long as the powers of the imperial gathering are definitely specified there would appear to be no harm and certainly some dignity in retaining the word "cabinet."

Canada Named for Meeting

Various questions in regard to future meetings have been raised. One of these relates to the venue of the gatherings and it has been mooted that Canada would be a suitable country in which to hold the next "cabinet." If this were agreed to, Ottawa would be the city chosen, but there are serious objections to the selection of any place other than London, which is not only the center of the Empire but also of the world. In these circumstances it is more than likely that the headquarters of the imperial cabinet will continue to be in London.

Another important point related to representation. It is obviously difficult for the dominions' prime ministers to arrange personally to leave their countries for months together in order to take part in the discussions, and the question has therefore arisen as to whom the important and onerous duty of representing each dominion should be intrusted. A short time ago it was urged that some of the dominions should have in London as their chargés d'affaires ministers of cabinet rank who would be resident in the British Metropolis and whose status would enable them adequately to present the attitude and views of their countries to the imperial Prime Minister. Although much has been spoken and written on this form of colonial representation nothing practical has been done, and the various high commissioners have still in their hands, nominally, the external affairs of their respective countries.

Commissioners' Power Limited

The powers of these high commissioners are, however, limited in scope, and even on minor matters they are so trammeled that reference to their colonial headquarters is necessary before any decision can be arrived at. So much is this the case that the post of High Commissioner is frequently looked upon both by the occupant and those by whom he is appointed as a sinecure—a restful and picturesque backwater, combined with certain high social advantages for himself and his family, to which the politically worn and harried chief of a dominion looks with longing and acquisitive eyes and to which he, in conjunction with his cabinet, eventually and solemnly appoints himself, when his immediate horizon darkens with the political dangers engendered by his opponents. These men, worthy in many ways no doubt, are not likely to prove successful advocates of their country's policy in the somewhat strenuous atmosphere of the imperial Cabinet and so, until definite plans for proper representation are made by the dominions, it seems likely that the premiers themselves, in spite of their preoccupations at home, must make the journey to the motherland for each meeting.

In regard to this year's Cabinet it has been felt by many that second in importance only to foreign affairs is the question of coordinating naval defenses, and it is understood that the policy agreed to at the 1917 meeting that each colony should supply its own ships and naval bases has been confirmed. Should there ever be another war, it is realized that attacks on merchant shipping will be on a more extensive basis than ever before, and it is felt, therefore, that the dominions should undertake the control in the vicinity of each particular colony of communications and coastal trade.

Sea Communication

The indications are that having accepted the basis of separate navies, the imperial Cabinet concentrated their energies toward mutual cooperation and coordinating the efforts of the colonies chiefly to maintaining vital sea communication in time of war and organizing navies sufficiently strong to be able successfully to combat any enemy who might appear.

The present system of small financial contributions toward the maintenance of the imperial navy will disappear and each dominion will, in so far as it is economically capable, build and equip navies adequate not only for local protection but also to enable their forces to take concerted action for the protection of the maritime frontiers of the Empire.

It is no exaggeration to say that the British Commonwealth is in a state of flux in regard to many questions of great magnitude, but if the present enthusiastic loyalty, common to all the dominions, to the person of the King and to the Throne is maintained at anything like the level of the sentiments stated and practically demonstrated, even in the remotest outposts of Empire, then the future of the British Commonwealth is an assured and happy one.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION HOME OF CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As anticipated, the Pan-American Union building is to be used as headquarters for the principal sessions of the conference on the limitation of armaments. A letter from Señor Don Beitran Mathieu, Ambassador of Chile, dean of the Latin American diplomatic corps, and vice chairman of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, has been received by the Secretary of State, in which he said, in offering the building on behalf of his colleagues, that they believed the United States in calling the conference had interpreted an aspiration common to all the republics of the American continent. The success of the conference would correspond not only to the economic interests, but also to the high moral conceptions that had inspired it and which they strongly indorsed, it was added.

In his answer, the Secretary of State said in part: "The sentiment which has inspired this generous proposal cannot fail to meet with the most cordial response from all our people. It must be recognized that the republics of this continent have a deep interest in the success of this effort to lighten the burdens of armament and to secure, through a better understanding among the nations, the maintenance of peace and of the essential conditions of our common prosperity."

ROAD CONTRACT LET

SOUTH KINGSTOWN, Rhode Island—The contract has been let for the construction of 4.19 miles of reenforced concrete roadway through this town. The contract price is $149,342.60.

REVIEW OF PRISON REFORM IN BRITAIN

British Authority Deals With the Relation Between Drink and Crime in a Survey of the Penal System in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A valuable part of Sir E. Ruggles Brise's review of the English prison system recently referred to in The Christian Science Monitor, is that in which he deals with the relation between drink and crime. "The prison authority," he says, "is only concerned with this question of inebriety as a factor of crime. By many writers drink and crime are used almost as synonymous terms, yet nothing is so difficult as to trace the extent to which criminal statistics are influenced by drink. In 1913 the actual convictions for drunkenness represented 32 per cent of the total convictions for all offenses, but in addition to this must be reckoned the number of offenses to which drunkenness was directly a contributing cause. It is a reasonable inference that alcohol enters as a contributing factor into about 50 per cent of offenses committed in this country in any given year. To legislate against drink, therefore, is indirectly to legislate against crime."

As far back as 1872 a select committee of the House of Commons agreed that it had been shown by the evidence taken that "drunkenness is the prolific parent of crime, disease, and poverty;" that "self-control is suspended or annihilated, and moral obligations are disregarded; the decencies of private and the duties of public life are alike set at nought; and individuals obey only an overwhelming craving for stimulant to which everything is sacrificed." It was not until six years later that any action was taken on this report, and then the bill presented to Parliament dealt only with its recommendations concerning inebriates who voluntarily submitted themselves for treatment. No attempt was made to deal with habitual drunkards. In 1892, when the inadequate protection afforded by the law against the nuisance and the evil of habitual inebriety led to a renewed agitation, especially against the repeated infliction of short sentences for ordinary drunkenness, a Home Office committee of inquiry was appointed. This committee aimed at an amendment of the criminal law, and the abolition of recurring short sentences of imprisonment, the futility of which had been fully demonstrated.

Short Sentences Condemned

Dr. Branthwaite, the inspector under the Inebriates Acts, reported, in 1909, that as a result of an investigation he had strongly condemned short sentences in prison as a cure for inebriety in all its forms: "The arguments in favor of the substitution of something better than the short sentence prison treatment of inebriates hold good," he reported, "whether the individual be reformable or not. The routine of a prison is no more suited to the needs of the habitual drunkard than it is suited to the treatment of any other form of mental unsoundness. The inebriate requires .... regular bathing, physical exercise and drill.... His condition demands harder and more continuous work than is possible in the confines of a cell, or even within the restricted area of prison walls. Either in the form of education, work, or play, he wants occupation of some sort throughout the day, in company with his fellows, under supervision only just sufficiently strict to prevent its misuse.

"Discipline is essential, but it should be the discipline of army barracks or a ship, not the necessarily hard routine of a prison. Punishment, as such, must be kept in the background, and, so far as is possible, encouragement for good conduct and reward for good work should replace the fear of the results of bad conduct and idleness."

A year previous a committee on the nature of inebriety observed: "If inebriety can be induced by cultivation; if the desire for drink can be increased by indulgence, and self-control diminished by lack of exercise, it is manifest that the reverse effects can be procured by voluntary effort, and that desire for drink may be diminished by abstinence, and self-control."

Less Liquor, Less Crime

England's chief prison commissioner has nothing but praise for the war-time restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquor and he points with satisfaction to the resulting diminution of crime. He tells us that the great fall in the prison population made it possible to close temporarily, at various dates, a considerable number of the penal institutions representing about one-quarter of the total cellular accommodation of the country. These included the large convict prison at Dartmoor, which was utilized as a work center for "conscientious objectors," and the Borstal Institution at Feltham.

Sir E. Ruggles Brise concludes his survey of this department of his subject in these terms: "If, at the present time, there is a reversion to the former state of things—unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquor, or should recurring cycles of acute trade depression result in widespread unemployment and poverty, it may be expected that the prisons of the country will once again be occupied with thousands of tramps and vagrants and petty offenders committed for short periods, and that the provisions of the Criminal Justice Administration Act as to checking committals in default of payment of fine will be largely nullified.

"If, on the other hand, a social system can be devised and maintained which can facilitate the means of employment, while at the same time maintaining sobriety at its present level, there would incidentally be found in such measures the solution of the penal problem."

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES REJECT BOARD RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

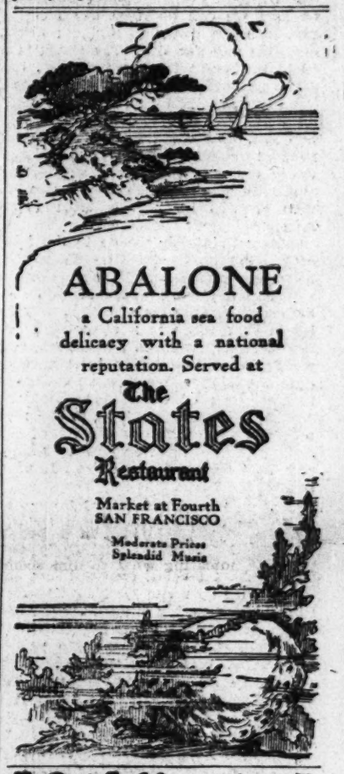
CHICAGO, Illinois—Rules governing the payment of overtime rates issued by the order of the United States Railroad Labor Board last week to supplant the overtime agreement covering shop crafts employees have been rejected by a conference of regional executive boards of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor. A letter was sent last week to all locals conveying the results of a three-day conference.

"By no conceivable line of reasoning," the letter states "can decision 222 (the Labor Board's rules decision) be justified, and this body refuses to accept it."

All union members are warned to remain at work until final action is taken by union officials. The letter advised that it was considered best to wait until the Labor Board had issued substitute rules for the entire national agreement before taking a referendum vote on the matter. Meanwhile, the letter advised the men "in time of peace to prepare for war" by saving money, laying in stocks of food, fuel, clothing and other household necessities.

The seven rules announced by the board last week cover payments for overtime, Sundays, and holidays. A number of changes were made and it was declared by Labor leaders that the new rules would materially affect the earnings of shop employees.

A. O. Wharton, Labor member of the board, and former president of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor, published a dissenting opinion, in which he refused to sanction the majority opinion.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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Shackleton Expedition

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"A 30,000-mile trip in the Atlantic and Pacific, and all sorts of interesting things to be found and all sorts of interesting work, scientific or otherwise, to be done. That is our program for the next two years." This was how Sir Ernest Shackleton began telling about his new expedition so that the children who are interested in the big world may know what it is that the Quest with the big explorer and the Boy Scout on board are going so far to find.

"What do we hope to find? Well, a great deal about birds and fishes and trees and rocks that we know exist but which we now will have time to watch and photograph. We are just going to St. Paul's Rocks, a little island on the equator where live wonderful birds of all kinds, and there our camera man will get pictures of the birds in their own homes. When we landed in Trinidade in 1901 we saw some extraordinary trees—they were petrified, but higher up was living tree fern. In these trees we saw big gannets lying down, and nests here and there. It will be very interesting to find out all we can about these trees and birds. And even more interesting perhaps will be the fish! Imagine fishes with heads like pigs! We saw them, and other bright-colored ones in the little pools left when the tide went out. We shall try to find out how long they have lived and the reason for their strange appearance.

"On board we are having fine laboratories fitted up and sounding machines, so that we can go right down 30,000 feet into the water to find out about currents and sea life. The Quest is a little boat—she is only 200 tons, but made of hardy oak, pine and fir, and her bows are shod with steel. We feel sure of her. She will take us safely through, and the men are not only natural scientists but cooks, and every one can manage a ship. One small Boy Scout is coming out with us. It will be a wonderful experience.

"After Trinidade we go to the islet of Tristan de Cunha (the place that only gets letters once in three years!) and Gough Island, which is 4000 feet high and eight miles wide. It may be found that there is a connection between South America and Africa, and we hope to learn this by sounding near the islands. We then go eastward to the Cape of Good Hope and the Antarctic Ocean. We have to discover whether Cape Anne is a part of the Antarctic Continent or just an island, and then we expect to come out near the Weddell Sea.

"From the Sandwich Islands to South Georgia, and eastward by the Sub-Anarctic Ocean to the islands called Bouvet and Heard, where on the latter island I think we shall find fur seals; then en route for New Zealand, where we are going to hunt for the lost island of Tuanaki in the Pacific, which is supposed to have trees and people on it. It was mentioned about 90 years ago in missionary records but since then nothing has been heard of it. A shoal now exists in the position mentioned, and with our modern appliances for dredging we expect to come across some finds.

"People often say, 'What is the good of it all?' but they do not stop to consider that all that helps the general welfare has been based on scientific research. When Franklin in America first drew electricity from the clouds, he opened up a vast field for knowledge, and the many uses of electricity permeate every line of activity. Where should we be without our light and the many comforts which have come as the result of this search? While there is anything left to be found out in this world it is the duty and privilege of man to seek and probe."

Butterflies

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I am watching butterflies,
With their pretty wings,
Now they're very near a tree,
Where a robin sings.

Now they're lighting on some flowers,
Now they're circling round,
Now they're high and now they're low,
Almost on the ground.

Now they're coming close to me,
Passing by my eyes;
I don't think there's anything—
Just like butterflies!

Peggy and the Dolls Entertain

Peggy sat under the linden tree, with the four dolls. It was very warm and quiet in the garden. Mother was entertaining a caller on the wide veranda, and the murmur of their voices rose and fell rhythmically. The tiny brook that flowed through the end of the meadow and which sang and bubbled so noisily in the spring now rippled and murmured over the stones like a sleepy echo of itself. Peggy leaned over and straightened up Annabel, the largest doll, who had tipped ever so slightly in her chair.

"Annabel, my dear," she admonished her, "I know it's nearly nap time, but do try to keep awake until you've finished your cakes," and she pointed to the three pink rose leaves that lay on Annabel's leaf-green plate. "I don't like to compare your manners with your sister's, but really Clementine gives me very little trouble correcting her," and she nodded approvingly at the dark-haired doll at the end of the table.

Peggy yawned and then glanced up quickly to see if she had been observed by the dolls. But to her relief, not even the twins, Florence and Fidelia, who had unusually sharp blue eyes, appeared to have noticed her rudeness.

Suddenly there was a little whispering sound in the grass. Peggy listened: all was still. Just the hum of insects, but hark! It came again. "It is! I do believe it is!" Peggy cried delightedly, clapping her hands. "Oh, Limerick, my dear! If it's you, do appear. There, you see. I'm getting so just to hear you coming makes me think in verse."

To her joy, the party was immediately joined by the Limerick. Annabel, although surprised to see him—because although all the dolls had heard Peggy's tales of the wonderful Limerick, none of the dolls had ever happened to be present at one of his visits—immediately rose and offered him her seat. He bowed politely, but shook his head. "No, thank you, my dear. I always sit on a blade of grass or a twig if I can—I like to swing." Annabel looked somewhat disappointed, and Peggy couldn't keep from smiling. "Oh, Limerick, dear," she explained, "Annabel is surprised because you didn't answer her in verse." Instantly the Limerick stopped swinging on his timothy grass and turned to the child in question:

Well, well, now, my dear, that's a shame.
I hope you're not sorry I came!
But would you suppose,
Since I've talked so much prose,
My verse is a little bit tame?

"That's funny," laughed Peggy, while Annabel beamed. She was sure now that this amusing little chap was the real Limerick of whom she had heard so many stories. "But ever since you've been coming to visit me," continued Peggy, "every once in a while I start to say something, and it comes out in rhyme. I guess you've lost a verse and I have caught it. I've learned rhyming, you've forgot it. There!" They both stared at each other and burst into a laugh.

"There I go," Peggy declared mermily. "Oh, Limerick, wouldn't it be the funniest thing if we were changed round—talking, you know—and I kept right on saying things your way? For instance, if anyone should ask me who my father was and I should say:

My dad's a civil engineer and cuts
Huge mountains into slivers.
He shows the workmen how to build
Great bridges across rivers.

"Oh, Limerick, isn't that wonderful! I didn't know I could do it."

"Oh, yes," agreed the Limerick, not very much interested. "Yes, but it isn't pure Limerickese, although you do very well, Peggy, for anyone who's been brought up on prose. But tell me, what do you mean by a civil engineer. I know what an engineer is, but what's a civil one? Is it an engineer that's specially polite?"

"Well, my daddy is specially polite, isn't he, Annabel? But I don't think this kind of civil engineer means polite especially. I think its a man that plans railroads—"

"Plans railroads!" exclaimed the Limerick in astonishment. "Do you mean railroads have to be made? Why, I thought railroads grew."

"How funny," exclaimed Peggy, laughing so merrily that she sounded like the little brook in springtime. "You do have the funniest notions, Limerick. I mean," she corrected herself hastily, as the Limerick looked surprised, "I mean they seem funny to me. But of course things I think sound just as funny to you. But where did you get the notion that railroads grow?"

"Roads do," persisted the Limerick. "Roads grow narrow, or wide. So why not railroads?"

"Oh," laughed Peggy. "You mean 'become.' Lots of people make that mistake. Even in Prose-Land they say 'grow' for 'become.' Annabel dear," she turned to her doll, "remember never to say 'grow' when you mean 'become.'" Annabel nodded solemnly and Peggy, delighted with the respectful attention she was receiving, was just going to get her blackboard, make believe she was Miss Gray, the teacher, and conduct a class in language, when the Limerick exclaimed hurriedly, without even stopping to say it in verse, which was most unusual. "Good-by, Peggy. I'll come again soon," and Peggy found herself looking up into a pair of eyes as blue as her own, and hearing a laughing voice say:

"My caller's gone. Let's pack a lunch basket and take Annabel and the rest of the dolls swimming. Of course, I know you weren't asleep, Peggy. You just slipped off your chair so the grasshoppers wouldn't have to stand on tiptoe to talk to you."

"Oh, Mother," Peggy laughed, "you're such a joker! But it wasn't the grasshoppers at all. It was the Limerick. May I take my sewing basket and make Annabel a new bathing suit? She's outgrown her last summer's one."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph. © Topical Press Agency, London

Sir Ernest Shackleton

Sea Gulls

We're the sea gulls who follow the ships far out to sea. Any day you may see us on the wharf sheds, waiting for a boat to start. The passengers on board lean over the rail to watch us. "What clumsy legs they have," says one; "Look like stuffed birds," says another. "Wait till you see them fly," says a third who knows us better than the rest.

We hear the engines throb and beat, the siren calls, the gangway is lifted and slowly the boat glides out across the water. There—now she is well on her way. Yellow Beak flaps his wings and is after her, and one by one we follow.

All boats travel slowly, some more slowly than others, but by long practice we have learned to follow them all. Sometimes the young gulls race ahead and leave the ship far behind, but that is foolish, for the man in the white cap throws out food to us, and we must be there to watch for it as it floats out on the water behind the boat. So, easily we fly over the white path of foam which every ship leaves behind her. We hover with wings quite still, we flap them lazily and cross from side to side, we soar high up above the ship or rest upon the water. It is all child's play to us.

Thirty, forty, fifty, sometimes a hundred of us follow a large boat and the passengers crowd together in the stern to watch us. There are no rude remarks about our legs now, for we stretch them straight out underneath our tails when we fly. "How graceful they are," says one. "See their gray wings tipped with black," says another. "How cleverly they light upon the water," cries a third.

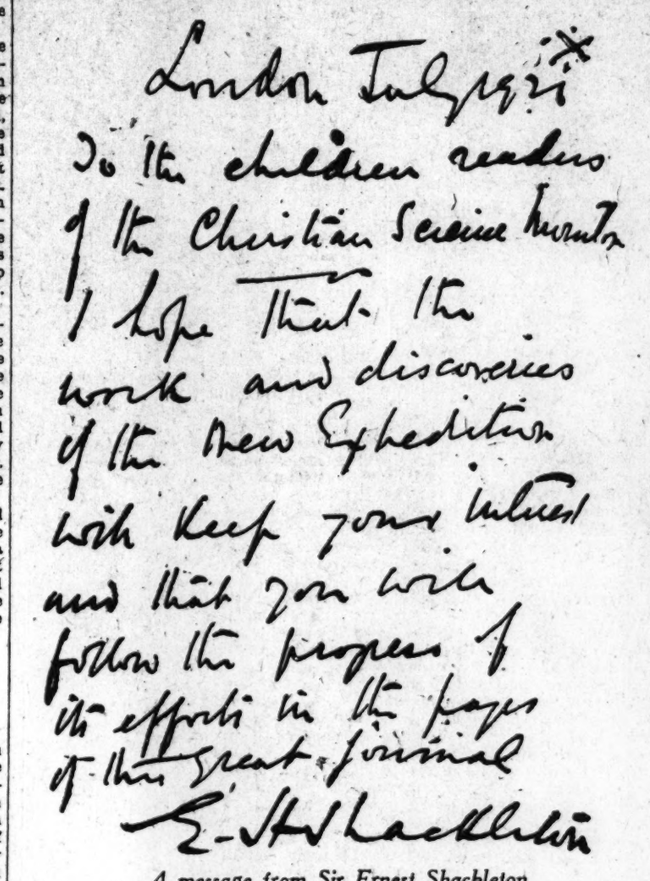
By and by a piece of driftwood comes floating by and three, four, five of us perch on that and go off on a voyage all our own, but we must not all desert the ship, for who would amuse the passengers then!—and the cook—it's a pity his food should all be wasted.

Atop the Hurricane Deck

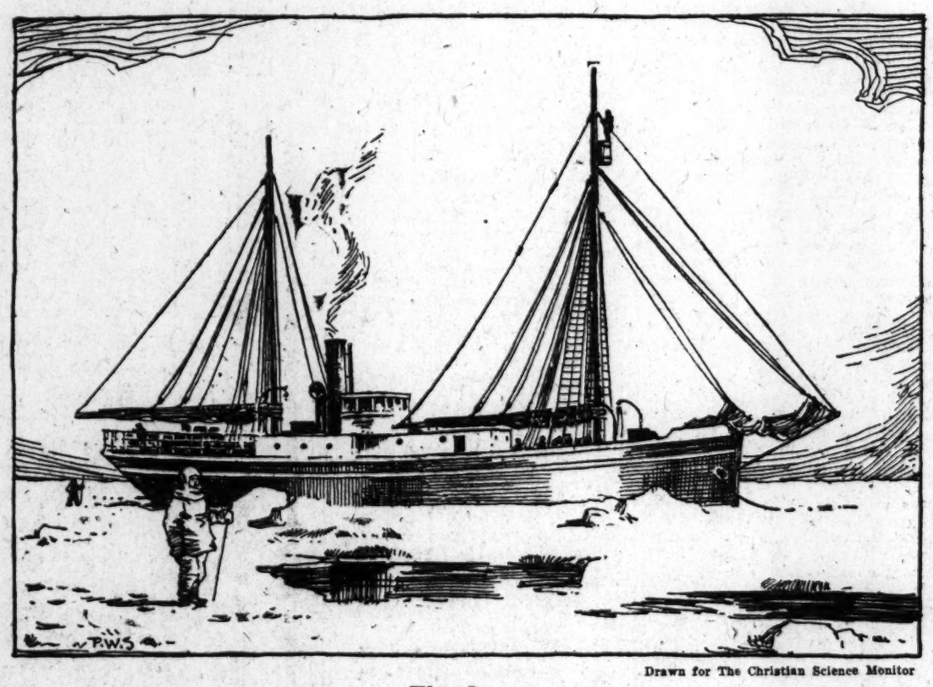
Rob stood at the foot of the trim little ladder leading to the hurricane deck, looking up and listening intently. He was waiting for a lull in the wind, now whistling a gale through the top structure, masts and wires of the ship. He had just slipped away from table in the great dining room several decks below, gulping the last spoonful of his ice cream and not waiting for what he called the "trimmings"—the nuts, peppermints and so on. A windy deck and a heavy sea were better than trimmings any time, and besides, he had just been reading "Treasure Island," and how could he help being out in the gale with the ship plunging.

Then came the lull he waited for. He listened and heard the sound he hoped to hear—the sputter of the wireless. Jerry was "sending." Now you might think it strange that a boy like Rob should call the wireless operator on this great vessel "Jerry" but in the four days they had been at sea, they had become well acquainted and that explained it. So to the sputter of the electricity, Rob sprang nimbly up the ladder, and once at the top, ran across the deck to where a tiny little white box of a room had been the foamy tops of the waves as they raced toward the boat..

"There, do you see that?" and Jerry held the boy close to him and pointed slightly toward the stern of the boat. "Lights!" he shouted above the wind. "Eight miles away, about. Sister ship of this one, and I've just been talking with her." Rob looked and saw above towering wave crests, intermittently as the ship rose and fell, a little row of orange lights far astern. They looked great, and stanch, in spite of the heavy sea. And that boat was just like this one, for sister ships were constructed exactly similar. Rob stood looking, and thinking how wonderful it was for two snug ships like these two, eight miles apart, to be talking together through all this blustery weather and through the darkness, just as though Jerry and his friend the operator on the other boat were sitting in the same room. As he thought this, Jerry leaned closer to him and shouted in his ear: "She's just come from the Mediterranean, and says it is warm there, and the orange blossoms are out." And he laughed, and Rob laughed, too, because here where they were it was not like that at all. Jerry went back to his room, but Rob remained out on the deck watching the lights of the distant ship, and wondering whether there was another boy on board it who had picked orange blossoms along the Mediterranean.



A message from Sir Ernest Shackleton



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Quest

Morning-Glories

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Morning-glories, morning-glories,
On the garden wall,
Pink and white and dainty blue,
I wonder who does call
You in the morning, when it's time
For you to arise,
Quite earliest of all the flowers
You open up your eyes.
Does the robin waken you
With his cheery song?
Or does the trumpet vine nearby
Blow quite clear and long
A merry, ringing revelile,
Which only you can hear,
Or does a little wandering breeze
Come a-whispering near,
In the early morning hours,
In the cool, sweet dew?
Please tell me so that I can ask
To be wakened early, too.

The Explorer's Yacht, Quest

To the roll of honor of famous little ships, which ranges from the valiant cockleshells in which the Elizabethan adventurers dared the uncharted seas to Dr. Nansen's Fram and Sir Ernest Shackleton's Endurance, will now have to be added that of the latter explorer's yacht, Quest.

The Quest was originally built in Norway, where under her old name of Foca she sailed as a general trader. No one could have predicted a romantic future for her in those days, nor guessed that she would one day be known wherever the English tongue is spoken

She is an unpretentious-looking wooden-hulled vessel, about 120 feet in length and 25 feet wide. When ready for sea she will be rigged as a topsail schooner; that is to say, in addition to her two large fore-and-aft sails she will carry a yard and square topsail on the foremast. She has also, of course, a triangular fore-stay sail and jib. As well as her sail power, she has auxiliary steam engines for use in calms or contrary winds.

She has been fitted with five comfortable deck cabins, containing a wonderful amount of accommodation for the limited space available: a cook's galley, and a workshop for research and other purposes. Aft a companion leads down to a roomy and well-ventilated cabin containing 10 comfortable berths. The old crew's quarters in the forepart of the vessel have been done away with, and the space is now used for stores, of which naturally a good many will be required, as well as 100 tons of coal for the engines.

On the poop are carried a couple of 20-foot lifeboats as well as a surfboat aft for landing in shallow water. The navigating bridge with the wheel, compass and engine room telegraph is covered in with wood and thick plate glass, and high up on the foremast is the "crow's nest," a barrel with a canvas shelter, where the lookout will be posted—a very important post in the ice-infested waters where the Quest's voyage will take her.

Even in the dock at Southampton, she looks a small boat by contrast with the coasting colliers and steam tramps in the neighboring berths. How much more so will she seem amid the wide oceans and tremendous shouldering seas where she will soon be venturing!

A Little Dog Given a Nice Surprise

A little dog was to be sent by express from a city in California to a city way up in Montana. The little dog had been put in a crate, which is a kind of box with a wooden floor and sides and top made of slats. Now this little dog was crowded into a tiny space, and he didn't know what to make of his queer surroundings, for he had been set out on the sidewalk for an expressman to load the crate on a wagon and haul it to the train.

As the dog sat there in his little crate he perhaps thought it strange because no one stopped to speak to him and say, "Hello, you nice little dog," or anything else like that.

Suddenly he began to bark and bark as loud as he could. A lady was passing by, and she looked about to see where the barking was coming from. She espied the little dog and came over to his crate.

"You nice little dog," she said. "I like dogs like you." Then she read the tag that told that the little dog was going to be shipped far away, and thought a minute.

Then she went into the express office and asked permission to do something to surprise the little dog. What do you think the surprise was?

Well, she went away to a store and made some purchases and then returned. One of the men in the express office helped her open the crate so she could get at the inside and then the dog knew what the surprise was!

The lady put into the crate, a soft blanket for the dog to lie on at night, a whole package of biscuit for him to eat on his journey, a pretty little collar for him to wear around his neck and a little dish to hold water, for him to drink when he was thirsty.

The expressman promised to see that the men on the train would watch the little dog and look after him until he reached his new home in Montana.

And the little dog said thank you by licking the lady's hand and wagging his little tail, and she pinned a note to his collar, telling the lady who was to receive him, that these presents were for the little dog.

Now wasn't that a nice surprise for a little dog!

The Clan Goes Camping

How can you ever forget those first camping days! The subject would be broached along about March or April before the snow had left the ground and from then on preparations and arrangements would be going steadily forward by the women folk and the children. Every few weeks a trip to the attic with Granny would disclose ancient blankets, colored bandanas, shoepacks and other distinctively outdoor objects that needed airing and patching and general inspection. The battered paddles would be taken downstairs by the older boys and oiled and mended; the famous birchbark canoe would be well pitched and resined and then smeared liberally with shellac. By June everything would be shipshape, to the last collar button, and by the middle of July the eventful day was upon us.

Every part of the large house was in commotion. In the basement-kitchen and dining room boxes were filling up with tinware and victuals; in the main hall scores of blankets were being rolled into bundles and roped; in the upstairs bedrooms Granny and Nanny were stuffing socks and spare clothes into dunnage bags and extension valises, stopping continually to study long lists and remember new things that no one could get along without. We smaller children danced about the house. There were so many things we wanted to know about and most of the time folks too busy to tell us, or else, like Nanny, giving us the wrong answers without knowing it.

About 10 o'clock in the morning Toney's truck would bang up to the front door and begin taking on its load. Some of the uncles went away on the load, the rest of the uncles and aunts and cousins and friends, in charge of Grandpa and armed with paddles and cushions and the family cat, followed toward the river and four waiting canoes, and Granny and I stayed behind to close up the house.

At last we, too, would leave, jogging along in a rattly buggy at a great rate, perhaps five miles an hour, and the camping trip had really started. When we arrived at Crock's Point, crossed the ferry and got down to the water's edge there were the three tents already pitched and Grandpa busy building a long table in the shade of the elms. During the rest of the day everybody had to work hard to put the camp in order and there could be no wandering off and loafing or even swimming. But after supper all hands would turn to and collect driftwood, until the pile was higher than your head, and before the first star appeared the evening camp fire was beginning to roar and sparkle merrily.

That was a cozy time. We would crowd as close to the fire as we could, sprawling on the sand, and some one would start a song in which all would presently join, until the blue herons and loons out on the river would wonder what had struck their country. Next there would be story-telling and talking games and heaps of jokes and shouts of laughter. And when Grandpa would finally say, "Is it not time the boys were in their blankets?" you were not a bit sleepy and hastened to declare it.

Next morning perhaps you would wake up before the grown-ups and slip out into the dewy fields and have a dip in the cool waters and listen to the birds singing their sweetest and loudest. If it was your turn to help with the breakfast you would be busy fetching wood and water and food from the "cellar"—a hole in the ground among the alders—and afterward assist in drying the huge pile of dishes. At last you were free to start on an exploring expedition to the other side of the point or even across the "thoroughfare" to Shore's Island, where there is a ruined stone house with mahogany banisters. There was only one thing to remember, to be back in time for dinner, and there was not the slightest danger of your forgetting that.

Late in the afternoon every one would prepare for a swim. Some had regular bathing suits, but others had homemade garments to fit the occasion, and when we had all gathered on the edge of the water we made a comical sight. But what matter; it was all in the family, so to speak, and every one had a good laugh.

Some days we would go berry picking, each seeing how much he could pick, and then Nanny would make the most delicious pies; another time we would paddle across the river to the general store for provisions, or perhaps Uncle Will or Cousin Ted would run you through some "riffles" or swift water between the islands. Anyway there was always something jolly to do and the days just seemed to rush by, like telegraph poles seen from a train window.

Even rainy days could not spoil the fun. If it poured so hard that the tents began to leak we would retreat with blankets and books to some big hay-filled barn, and while the other folks read and talked on the floor we boys and girls would leap from the high rafters into mows, play hide and seek, turn somersaults.

At last the day would come in which to pack up and strike the tents. But even that was fun, everybody having something to do and say about it and forgetting to be sorry about leaving the beautiful spot in the joy of going home. And what memories you had stored up for winter use, when the snows were a yard deep and the wood was crackling in the grate; and when you are through remembering you can think ahead to next summer when all the clan will likely again go a-camping!

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FORDNEY BILL'S EFFECT ON CANADA

Expert Business and Tariff Opinion Pretty Well Agreed That About $225,000,000 of Exports Will Be Affected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Expert Canadian tariff and business opinion is trying very hard to determine how severely the new Fordney tariff measure will hit Canada. As its provisions affect the trade of this country much more than had at first been thought, and as the new schedules not only differ very much from those of the Canadian tariff, but from those of the Underwood also, it is very difficult to come to exact conclusions in the matter. But it is pretty well agreed that approximately $226,000,000 of exports will be affected; that is, taking last year's trade as a basis.

When one takes into account that this amount is equal to fully 85 per cent of the value of all Canada's agricultural experts to the United States last year, and is further equal to 25 per cent of the value of all her exports of this character to all countries last year, it will be readily understood what this means to this country.

Effect on Fisheries

At first it had been thought that agriculture was about the only industry very seriously affected, but an examination of the bill shows this impression to be erroneous. The fisheries will be hit especially hard, if the measure goes through as at present drafted. Last year the exports of fish to the United States were valued at a little over $15,000,000, most of which went in free of duty. The Fordney measure, however, increases the duties on about $14,000,000 of these exports. It would also hit the industry at a time when it can least stand a hard knock.

As hardly more than $12,000,000 worth of lumber products are directly affected, the lumber industry does not look on that as a very serious matter; but it would be serious if the announced intention of placing a duty on planks, boards, etc., unless Canada repeals the duty on these American products, were carried into effect. There is no knowing what the policy of the government will be in this respect, and the government will be unable to come to a conclusion until the Fordney measure finally emerges from Congress.

Certain manufactured products as well as non-ferrous minerals will be very much affected if the measure goes through in its present form. With respect to the latter the threatened action is important, for possibly 75 per cent of these exports go to the United States. The raising of the duties on a number of iron and steel products, in the hope of checking competition from certain low-cost production countries, will have an appreciable effect on this branch of Canadian industry, not so much because of the value of the exports affected as because the United States is a convenient outlet for the surplus.

Pulp and Paper Industry

The pulp and paper industry will get off lightly, which may be attributed to the growing dependence of American publishing interests on a Canadian supply of the materials entering into the production of pulp and paper. The placing of standard newsprint on the free list lets out the Canadian news mills, for while there is a duty on other kinds of newsprint, it is not expected to affect this country very seriously. Wood pulp being free is another source of satisfaction.

It is natural to ask what the probable effect of those provisions in the bill authorizing the President to make inquiry into the placing of export restrictions on pulp wood cut on crown lands, as well as to conduct negotiations for the removal of the same—and the threat to impose retaliatory measures if such restrictions are not withdrawn—will have on the action of Canada. At present the undoubted opinion is that there will be no change in the policy of the provinces in these matters, for the placing of restrictions on the export of such pulp wood is a matter not of federal but of provincial action. As far as retaliatory measures are concerned, it is not thought that they would produce the desired results.

The portions of the bill authorizing the President to conduct reciprocity negotiations arouse lively interest; for while Canada decisively defeated reciprocity in 1911, there is undoubtedly a more kindly attitude today toward such a policy. The growing strength of the agrarian movement, which at present seems likely to have a group in the next House very little smaller than those of the two old parties, is increasing the reciprocity sentiment. The Liberals also seem to favor it as much as ever. Beyond question the growing spirit of cooperation between the two countries is also producing in Canada a stronger desire for closer trade relations. But the limitations placed on the President's action, as compared with the freedom granted to President Taft in this matter, shows that it may not be as easy to negotiate a treaty as it was in 1911.

While $225,000,000 worth of last year's exports are affected by the bill, it is not thought that it would keep out that value of products. But as to the extent that it would operate there is much difference of opinion. In respect to wheat, some think that as a number of American mills which grind for export must have Canadian wheat to mix with, the duty will not make much difference to the quantity required for milling purposes. Others hold that as the foreign demand for wheat generally is increasing, the closing of the American market will not make much difference. On the other hand, it is contended that the foreign demand has not improved to the extent as to compensate for the loss of the market in the United States. It is, however, generally admitted that the cattle industry has received a severe blow, that the fisheries stand to lose heavily, while two or three other industries will feel the effects because of the difficulty in securing just now new customers.

One thing seems certain—the restricting to such a serious extent the country's means of making settlements, that is, through exports, will have the result of checking in a very marked manner imports from the United States.

IMPROVEMENT IN NEW YORK MARKET

Gains in Practically Entire List Give Hope That Low Points Have Been Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—While the early part of last week saw a continuance of the general depression in the stock market, many new low records for the year being established, there was a decided reversal of form the last few days.

The reactionary movement in the stock market since the first of the month brought the average of the industrial stocks to within a small fraction of the low level of last June, at which time the industrial average was lower than at any time since the spring of 1915. There is now, however, a feeling in Wall Street that the low points have been reached by many stocks and that a much better market will gradually develop. Daily developments are bringing to light improving industrial conditions.

The money market displays a slightly easier trend, largely due to the fact that western money has been flowing into New York, attracted by the comparatively high rates there. During the past three weeks call money has ruled at 6 per cent for nearly two weeks and 5½ per cent the past week.

The average price of railroad stocks declined from 72.30 August 19 to 71.21 August 26, and coppers dropped from 23.29 to 22.62. Industrials, however, showed a slight advance during the week, from 65.34 to 65.54.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending August 26, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales—		High	Low	Last
44,800	Am Int C	29½	31¼	26⅝
10,600	Am Loco	86	82⅜	85¼
12,200	Am Smelt	34½	29⅝	31⅝
16,600	Am Steel Fdries	22⅜	18	22
24,800	Am Sugar	62½	59¼	62¼
44,800	Am Woolen	70¼	64¼	70¼
18,900	Anaconda	34⅜	31⅜	32⅝
20,600	Atlantic Gulf	21½	19	21
63,000	Baldwin	74	70½	74
30,800	Balt & Ohio	37½	34	36¼
31,100	Beth Stl B	48½	46¼	48½
19,600	Cent Lea	25	22½	24⅜
36,400	Chandler	43	40	41¼
19,900	Corn Prods	65¼	63¼	65⅛
19,700	Cosden	24¼	22½	24¼
36,600	Cruc Steel	55	49	53⅞
19,400	Cuba Cane	8⅛	7	8
14,600	Cuba Cane pfd	20	17¼	18⅞
121,600	Famous Play	60	49⅜	59⅞
86,200	Gen Asphalt	44⅜	39½	44⅛
55,200	Gen Elec	116⅞	109½	116½
86,200	Gen Motor	10	9⅜	9⅜
23,800	Gt Nor pfd	74	69¼	71⅝
12,900	Int Harvester	72	68¼	72
12,000	Int Nickel	12⅞	11½	12⅜
15,100	Int Paper	42½	38⅜	41½
27,600	Kelly Springfield	37	32½	36⅛
11,900	Marine pfd	40½	36	38⅛
188,900	Mex Pet	96¼	84½	95
24,500	Mid St Oil	11	10⅜	10⅜
10,200	Midvale	23⅞	22⅜	23½
70,000	North Pac	75⅜	69¼	72⅜
31,800	Pan Pet A	48½	38⅛	42½
15,100	Pennsylvania	38	36⅜	37½
46,100	Pierce-Arrow	12⅞	9½	10
8,100	Pitts Coal	55	52⅛	53½
4,700	Prs Steel Car	54½	48	49⅜
19,800	Pullman Co	92	89⅛	92
24,000	Pure Oil	24⅞	21½	23¼
7,500	Rwy St Spring	76½	71	75⅜
18,700	Reading	67⅜	64¼	66½
*13,100	Rep I & St	46⅜	43½	45½
39,000	Rep Mot	9	8	8
8,100	Royal Dutch	48	45¼	48
11,700	St L & S F	23	20⅜	23
38,400	Sears Roebuck	62⅜	59¼	61⅞
2,400	Shell Trans	34⅜	33	34⅜
57,200	Sinclair	18	16½	17⅜
24,900	So Pac	77½	75¼	76⅜
900	St Oil of N J	135	133½	133½
2,000	St Oil of N J pfd	107⅞	106½	106½
125,900	Studebaker	69½	64⅝	69⅜
33,300	Texas Co	34⅜	32⅜	33⅞
12,300	Un Oil	17	15¼	15⅜
10,000	Un Fruit	104⅜	100⅛	104⅜
93,300	U S Rubber	46⅜	41	42¼
85,100	U S Steel	74⅝	72⅜	74⅜
29,700	Utah Copper	44⅜	41¼	42½
21,900	Willys-Over	6½	5¼	5½

*Ex-dividend.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE OUTLOOK

Hopeful Indications Seen in Lancashire in Reduced Freight Rates to India and Proposed Abrogation of Time Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The outlook in the cotton trade is hopefully regarded in Lancashire, as is shown by the recent determination to abrogate the agreement to run short time, which has been in operation for the last eight months, leaving mill-owners in a position to run freely after the summer holidays. The recent reduction in freight rates to India and elsewhere will also benefit the export trade.

As regards home markets there is still, as an after consequence of the coal strike, rather a restricted demand, but as trade revives generally improvement in this direction may certainly be anticipated. Nothing like a boom is expected or even desired in Manchester, but general intrinsic conditions indicate a steady, if at times slow, improvement in business, likely to make itself notable in the closing months of the present year.

Broad Facts Encouraging

In the cotton trade as in other industries the past year has been an unsatisfactory one, and this has naturally generated a certain amount of pessimism. The broad facts of the situation are, however, undoubtedly encouraging when adequately viewed. In every part of the world recently the demand for cotton materials has been slack, but a reaction is inevitable and will not probably be long delayed, in spite of still existing difficulties. Though India and China continue to be the most important markets they are by no means the only ones of moment. In South America a large trade is done under normal conditions, though of late the demand has been restricted.

The crop year for cotton production in the United States of America ended on July 31, and although there has, of course, not been time to ascertain the final figures, the estimate of the Washington Department of Agriculture is probably sufficiently near the mark for all practical purposes. The forecast is about eight and one-quarter million bales, the lowest total for a quarter of a century. This is in accordance with expectations, a considerable diminution having been inevitable in view of the reduction in the planted area and of the restricted use of fertilizers among growers.

Stocks of American Cotton

A year ago the stocks of American cotton in hand amounted to about 6,000,000 bales, a total only once exceeded, when in 1914-15, owing to the war, the carry-over was 8,500,000 bales. In view of the prospect since realized, of reduced consumption in 1920 to 1921, a curtailment of production was clearly necessary and it was consequently organized by the American Cotton Association, a powerful growers' organization, with the result that this year's output is nearly 33 per cent below that of 1919-20.

In spite, however, of this large crop curtailment, supplies of American cotton for the coming year are likely to be more than adequate for the world's requirements. The surplus left over now is estimated by the bureau at nearly 7,750,000 bales, so that the total amount available for 1921-22 will be 16,000,000 bales, an amount not at all likely to be required. This is the real explanation of the fall of cotton during the last month and which, in its turn, has been succeeded by an advance, due to the unfavorable nature of the last report.

Sales in China are still on a limited scale, in spite of the reduced stocks in that country, buyers showing a disposition to hang back in the hope of reduced values, and the same tendency is shown in the Indian markets. This is, however, only a temporary phase, which need not be regarded seriously. It is to be noted that as regards both countries there is increased inquiry for yarns, which is usually a good indication, and also that the monsoon prospects in India are reported as favorable.

SALES OF MOTOR TRUCKS

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Sales of motor truck companies the second quarter of 1921 were 18,456 commercial cars.

INCREASE SHOWN IN RAILROAD EARNINGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Railroads of the United States earned $174,662,167 during the six months ended June 30, as against $31,721,706 during the same period last year, according to figures made public by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission.

The total revenues of the carriers for the period derived from operating their roads was $2,676,497,252, against $2,741,587,192 for the same period last year. The expenses entailed in operating the roads for the six months was $2,365,747,874, against $2,575,186,302 for the year before. The operating expenses of the carriers for the period was 88.39 per cent of the operating revenues, against 93.93 per cent for the six months' period last year.

NO SOVIET AGREEMENT

NEW YORK, New York—Standard Oil Company interests have denied dispatches from Berlin reporting the signing of an agreement between the Standard Oil Company and Russian soviet interests, under which a credit was granted Russia amounting to $400,000,000. In return for that credit, the report went on, the Standard people were to receive vast concessions in the oil and coal fields of Russia, amounting virtually to a monopoly.

AMERICAN WOOLEN OPERATIONS

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The American Woolen Company has sold up and withdrawn its complete line of fancy worsteds for the spring of 1922. The company is understood to be running full in all lines with as large a force of employees as was ever on the company's lists. With the exception of the early months of the year the plants have been operating at capacity throughout the year.

CRUDE OIL STOCKS INCREASE

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania—Stocks of crude oil held by all the pipe lines of Oklahoma and Kansas and those east of the Mississippi River increased 4,005,793 barrels during June, according to The Derrick. This is a record increase for any one month. The total is now 77,406,528 barrels. Runs from the wells of Oklahoma and Kansas during June aggregated 13,663,048 barrels, an increase of 641,666 barrels. Deliveries by the same lines were 12,298,487 barrels, an increase of 392,603 barrels.

OREGON WOOL GROWERS UNITE

Cooperative Association Is Formed Under State's New Marketing Law With 1700 Members Who Own 250,000 Sheep

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—A plan for marketing wool has been worked out by a forward-looking group of Oregonians composed of successful woolgrowers. The plan is considered by authority to be one of the soundest systems brought forward thus far.

The passage of the Oregon Cooperative Marketing Law has assured the success of such cooperative movements as far as internal disruption is concerned. As a result the Oregon Wool and Mohair Growers Cooperative Association was formed for the purpose of handling principally the marketing of farm flock wools. Its fundamentals have the indorsement of the progressive farmers, business men and bankers of the State and it now remains for the woolgrowers of the State to join as a solid unit.

It is felt by the association that the little progress made in cooperation has been a failure through the suspicion and lack of confidence on the part of farmers themselves. There must be confidence on the part of the farmer in his own marketing organization if it is to succeed and if a place is won in the commercial world as the distributors of the farmers' own products.

The association feels it is a splendid opportunity to demonstrate to the business world that a sound conservative marketing organization can be carried on and it is up to them to prove that their efforts in having passed the cooperative marketing law for which they have long sought has been well worth the effort.

The methods of preparing wools in many localities has been more or less of a gamble to the buyer, who does not know what he is liable to get. As a result there has been an offer in price of 15 cents for poor wool and 20 cents for good. The wool that was bought for 20 cents might be worth all the way from 20 to 40 cents per pound, while the wool bought for 15 cents would be worth all the way from 10 to 20 cents. Under such a system of buying there was little incentive for farm flock breeders to improve their sheep or prepare their wool for marketing in a suitable fashion.

Similar marketing associations have been carried on for years in Australia, Canada and some sections of the United States. The association nas now 1700 members, who own 250,000 sheep and will market 2,000,000 pounds of wool through the association.

DIVIDENDS

American Felt, $1.50 per share on preferered, payable September 1 on stock of August 25.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, quarterly of 1¾% on common and preferred, both payable October 1 to stock of September 10.

Montana Power, quarterly of ¾ of 1% on common and 1¾% on preferred, both payable October 1 to holders of September 14.

Boston & Albany Railroad, quarterly of $2, payable September 30 to holders of August 31.

El Paso Electric, quarterly of $2.50 on common, payable September 15 to stock of September 1.

Childs Company, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred and 2% on common, both payable September 10 to stock of August 29.

ILLINOIS TELEPHONE STOCK

CHICAGO, Illinois — The Illinois Commerce Commission has authorized the Illinois Bell Telephone Company to issue $10,000,000 additional capital stock, 98 per cent of which goes to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the remainder to shareholders. The cost of the company's extensions and other improvements during the past five years aggregated $48,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat.	Fri.	Parity
Sterling	$4.68¼	$3.69	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0773¼	.0775	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0750	.0750½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1692	.1695	.1930
Lire	.0425½	.0427½	.1930
Guilders	.3118	.3110	.4020
German marks	.0113¼	.0116	.2380
Pesetas	.1298	.1302	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2157	.2155	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1345	.1330	.2680
Danish kroner	.1707	.1700	.2680

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $5,809,580 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $11,166,090 from the previous week.

UNITED STATES SILVER IMPORTS

Shipments Into Country in Year Ended June 30 Exceed Exports for First Time in Years the Amount Being $59,432,631

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Imports of silver into the United States in the year ended June 30, 1921, exceeded exports for the first time in many years. The imports in the 12 months amounted to $59,432,631, whereas the exports were $52,536,171, an excess of imports of $6,896,460. The excess of exports in the six years ended with 1920 was $444,875,058, the record excess in any one year being $181,470,765 in 1918.

Because of the recoinage now going on in the United States, it will be many years before the American miner will be obliged to go into the open market and sell his silver at under $1 per ounce because it is estimated that the United States will purchase silver to the amount of 50,000,000 ounces a year until the treasury is replenished from the drain of the Allies during the war.

As the new dollars are coined, Federal Reserve Bank notes will be retired and silver certificates backed by silver dollars will be issued. Under the Pittman Act, the director of the mint was authorized to buy an amount of silver equal to that which had been melted at $1 an ounce, with the proviso that the metal thus purchased should be produced and reduced in the United States. Altogether 279,000,000 silver dollars were melted down.

The world price of silver reached $1.42 an ounce and not until May, 1920, was the director of the mint able to purchase silver at $1. The world price dropped at that time at 99.50 cents. The first day 500,000 ounces of silver were purchased, all of it coming from the mines of Nevada. Since then more than 60,000,000 ounces of silver have been purchased.

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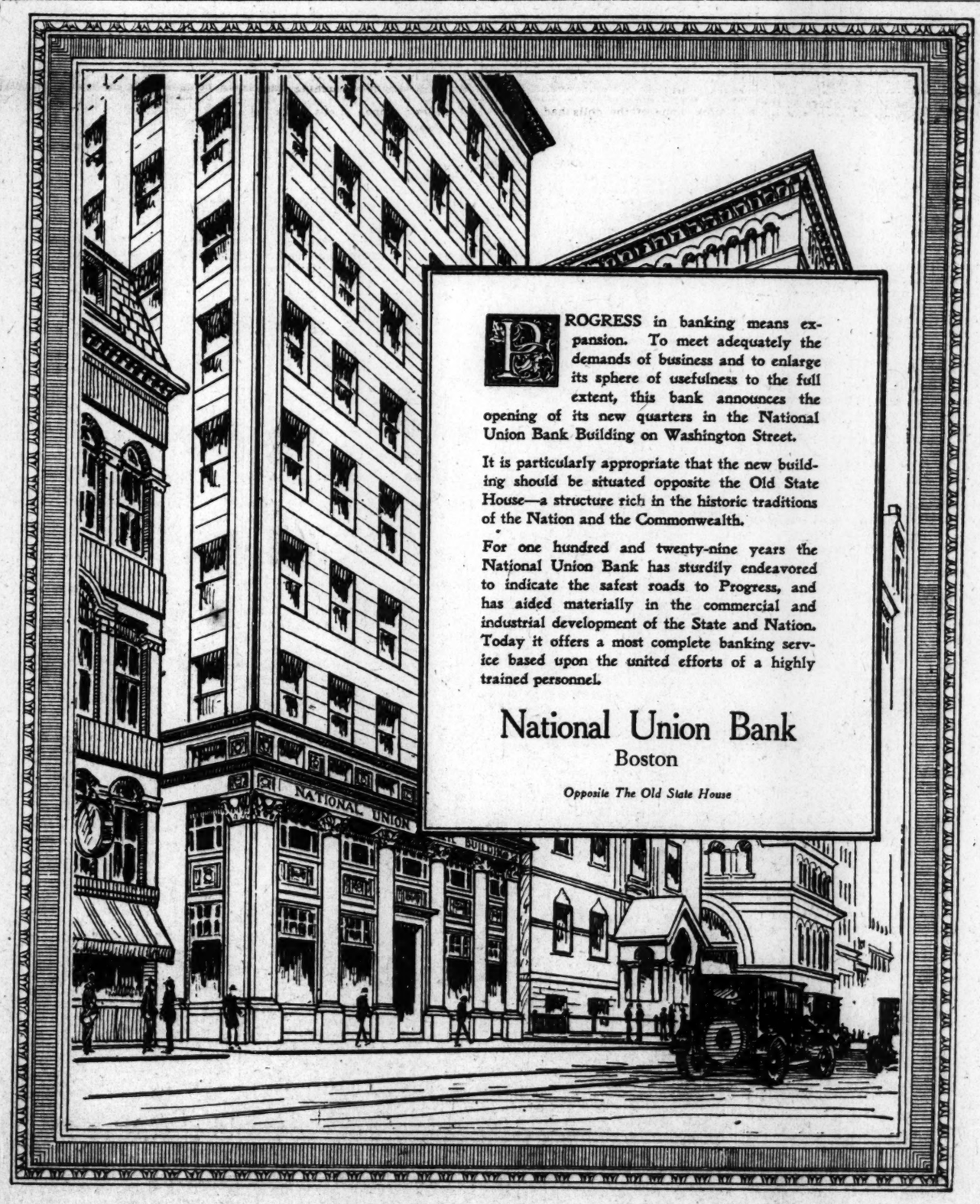

PROGRESS in banking means expansion. To meet adequately the demands of business and to enlarge its sphere of usefulness to the full extent, this bank announces the opening of its new quarters in the National Union Bank Building on Washington Street.

It is particularly appropriate that the new building should be situated opposite the Old State House—a structure rich in the historic traditions of the Nation and the Commonwealth.

For one hundred and twenty-nine years the National Union Bank has sturdily endeavored to indicate the safest roads to Progress, and has aided materially in the commercial and industrial development of the State and Nation. Today it offers a most complete banking service based upon the united efforts of a highly trained personnel.

National Union Bank
Boston
Opposite The Old State House

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE IS STARTED

Full Program of Contests in the First and Second Divisions of Play in Soccer Championship Season of 1921-1922

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE
(First Division)

Club—	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts.
Everton	1	0	0	5	0	2
Sunderland	1	0	0	3	0	2
Newcastle	1	0	0	2	0	2
Tottenham	1	0	0	1	0	2
Burnley	1	0	0	3	2	2
Manchester City	1	0	0	2	1	2
Sheffield Wednesday	1	0	0	2	1	2
Bolton	0	1	0	2	2	1
Preston	0	1	0	2	2	1
Blackburn	0	1	0	1	1	1
Chelsea	0	1	0	1	1	1
West Bromwich	0	1	0	0	0	1
Middlesbrough	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bradford City	0	1	0	0	0	1
Oldham	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cardiff	0	0	1	0	1	0
Arsenal	0	0	1	1	2	0
Aston Villa	0	0	1	1	2	0
Birmingham	0	0	1	2	3	0
Huddersfield	0	0	1	0	2	0
Liverpool	0	0	1	0	3	0
Manchester United	0	0	1	0	5	0
Second Division						
Fulham	1	0	0	5	0	2
Notts Forest	0	0	1	1	4	0
Stoke	1	0	0	2	0	2
Rotherham	1	0	0	1	0	2
Leicester	1	0	0	1	0	2
Crystal Palace	1	0	0	4	1	2
Blackpool	1	0	0	4	2	2
Barnsley	1	0	0	3	2	2
Leeds	1	0	0	2	1	2
Clapton	1	0	0	3	1	2
Hull	0	1	0	1	1	1
South Shields	0	1	0	1	1	1
Wolverhampton	0	0	1	0	1	0
Bradford	0	0	1	0	1	0
West Ham	0	0	1	0	2	0
Port Vale	0	0	1	1	2	0
Notts County	0	0	1	0	2	0
Sheffield Wednesday	0	0	1	2	3	0
Derby	0	0	1	2	4	0
Bury	1	0	0	1	3	0
Bristol City	1	0	0	2	0	2
Coventry	0	0	1	0	5	0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Club	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts.
Glasgow Rangers	4	0	0	15	4	8
Celtic	3	1	0	10	2	7
Ayr United	3	0	1	10	3	6
St. Mirren	2	1	0	11	1	5
Albion Rovers	2	1	1	9	5	5
Clyde	2	1	0	7	3	5
Falkirk	1	2	0	2	1	4
Partick Thistle	2	0	1	5	4	4
Academicals	1	2	1	4	3	4
Kilmarnock	2	0	2	3	8	4
Aberdeen	1	1	0	2	1	3
Dundee	1	1	1	3	2	3
Motherwell	1	1	1	3	3	3
Airdrieonians	0	3	1	3	5	3
Greenock Morton	0	2	2	4	6	2
Hearts	0	2	2	5	7	2
Dumbarton	0	1	1	1	2	1
Hibernians	0	1	1	2	4	1
Raith Rovers	0	1	2	2	7	1
Third Lanark	0	1	2	3	10	1
Clydebank	0	1	2	1	10	1
Queens Park	0	1	2	2	12	1

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Although cricket has not yet made its exit, the curtain rose today on the English Association Football League season of 1921-22, and that soccer has lost nothing by its early appearance was testified to by thousands and thousands of eager spectators who watched the opening fixtures of the clubs in the English league.

Taken on whole the games were evenly contested in the first and second divisions, two exceptions being the matches in which Everton and Fulham gained easy victories, Burnley, the present league champion, visited Birmingham to play against the team which earned promotion to the premier section by winning the second division championship last season. Burnley won by a margin of one goal, as did Tottenham Hotspur, the holder of the English Cup, against Cardiff City, which earned promotion at the same time as Birmingham. Crystal Palace made a promising initial appearance in the second division, and displayed against the Nottingham Forest representatives the kind of form which won it the title of the third division champion last season. Both Bradford and Derby County, which were relegated from the first to the second division, opened the season with a loss.

In the Scottish League the Glasgow Rangers met with their usual success, but their great rivals, Celtic, were held to a draw. The results:

First Division

Burnley 3, *Birmingham 2.
Tottenham 1, *Cardiff 0.
*West Bromwich 0, Middlesbrough 0.
*Blackburn Rovers 1, Chelsea 1.
*Bolton 2, Preston 2.
*Everton 5, Manchester United 0.
Newcastle United 2, *Huddersfield 1.
*Manchester City 2, Aston Villa 1.
*Oldham 0, Bradford City 0.
*Sunderland 3, Liverpool 0.
Sheffield United 2, *Arsenal 1.

Second Division

*Leeds 2, Port Vale 1.
*Hull 1, South Shields 1.
Bristol City 2, *Notts County 0.
*Rotherham 1, Wolverhampton 0.
Barnsley 3, *Sheffield Wednesday 2.
*Blackpool 4, Derby 2.
Leicester 1, *Bradford 0.
*Stoke 2, West Ham 0.
*Clapton 3, Bury 1.
*Crystal Palace 4, Notts Forest 1.
*Fulham 5, Coventry 0.

Scottish League

*Hibernian 1, St. Mirren 1.
*Greenock 1, Hearts 1.
*Albion Rovers 2, Clydebank 0.
*Ayr 2, Partick 1.
*Clyde 5, Kilmarnock 0.
*Dumbarton 1, Aberdeen 1.
*Dundee 2, Third Lanark 0.
*Academicals 1, Falkirk 1.
*Queens Park 1, Airdrieonians 1.
*Raith 1, Celtic 1.
*Glasgow Rangers 2, Motherwell 1.

*Home team.

BRITISH WOMEN PLAN TOUR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England——A return visit on the part of British women hockey players will be made to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this year, when, in a tour lasting some six or eight weeks, it should be able to arrange some very interesting matches. The English team is not yet complete, but definite promises have already been made by Miss C. J. Gaskell, who will act as captain and manager, Miss M. Clay, Miss E. R. Clarke and Miss Scarlett. Miss Gaskell is a leading light in Midland hockey and vice-president of the All-England Women's Hockey Association, under the auspices of which the tour will be made. In addition to Miss Clay, Miss Clarke and Miss Scarlett, other internationals who are expected to go are Mrs. Belchamber, Miss Armfield, Miss K. E. Lidderdale and Miss Willcocks. According to present arrangements the team will sail for Philadelphia about October 5.

HOLLAND INVITES ENGLISH TEAM

Lawn Tennis Players From Latter Country Will Make Their First Trip to the Former

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It has been arranged, at the request of the Dutch Lawn Tennis Association, to send an English team to play a representative Dutch team on the courts of the Nordwijk Lawn Tennis Club on September 3 and 4. This will be the first occasion on which an official international team has visited Holland and it is hoped to make the visit the first of a series.

The English team will be selected from Maj. A. R. F. Kingscote, T. M. Mavrogordato, the Hon. Cecil Campbell, H. R. Barrett, W. C. Crawley, F. L. Riseley, A. D. Prebble, A. H. Lowe, Miss Kathleen McKane, Miss P. L. Howkins, Miss D. C. Shepherd, Mrs. R. J. McNair, Mrs. A. E. Beamish, and Miss M. McKane.

Those familiar with championship lawn tennis need little introduction to these players, though among the ladies and in the case of perhaps one player among the men, their rise in international fame dates from this year's meeting at Wimbledon. Maj. A. R. F. Kingscote has been one of England's chief representatives at Wimbledon since the war, though he has failed to win through against more forceful opponents from the United States and Spain. He would have been a visitor to the United States as a member of the English Davis Cup team this season but for the claims of business. T. M. Mavrogordato is a former Oxonian and international player who was much more prominent in English lawn tennis last season than he has been this. Like Kingscote he is a careful player and has put up some fine performances in his time at various tournaments. H. R. Barrett has great experience of international play. He was a member of the first British Isles team that took part in the Davis Cup tie in the United States, in 1900, and played also in the ties of 1907, 1912, 1913 and 1914. No doubt he is not the player he used to be but he performed great feats of prowess at Wimbledon this year. In contrast with Barrett, the Hon. Cecil Campbell has only this year come to the front at Wimbledon, but did so well that he was subsequently chosen for the Davis Cup team, an honor he was obliged to decline. W. C. Crawley played for the British Isles versus America at Philadelphia in 1909 and appeared at the Olympic Games in the previous year. At one time he seemed a prospect for this year's team. F. L. Riseley has been everything but champion in the singles at Wimbledon, as he was successful in the doubles. He is an international player also, having played against Belgium. Another international is A. D. Prebble, and A. H. Lowe has made international appearances in the British Isles team of 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1914. Lowe is still a fine player with a curious swerving service.

Among the ladies, Mrs. McNair and Mrs. Beamish have had the most experience in big play, but they are reenforced by some rising players whose ability is equal to their enthusiasm for the game. Miss Howkins played a fine, steady game with Maxwell Woosnam in the doubles at Wimbledon this year. The two Misses McKane have been in the public eye for more than one season and are continually in practice through the succession of tournaments in which they take part. It will thus be seen that neither as regard to the men's nor ladies' sections of the English team, whatever the final selection, will it be an unrepresentative team that will go to Holland, and the Dutch players who have already had some fine practice at Wimbledon will have the benefit of further experience against seasoned exponents of lawn tennis from a country where it is much more highly developed than it is in Holland.

GREAT NECK WINNER OF HEMPSTEAD CUP

HEMPSTEAD, Rhode Island— Great Neck won the Hempstead Cup Friday by defeating the Meadowbrook Ramblers in the final polo game by a score of 11 goals to 4. Each team was handicapped at 12 goals, so the match was played on even terms. E. C. Bacon of the winning team was the star of the match, scoring six of the goals made by his side. The summary:

GREAT NECK	No.	RAMBLERS
J. H. Lapham	1	R. P. Smith Jr.
Russell Grace	2	R.E. Strawbridge Jr.
E. C. Bacon	3	R. L. Bacon
David Dows	4	G. M. Heckscher

Score—Great Neck 11, Meadowbrook Ramblers 4. Goals—E. C. Bacon 6, Lapham 3, Dows 2 for Great Neck; Strawbridge, Smith, R. L. Bacon, Heckscher for Ramblers. Referee—M. L. Stevenson. Time—Eight 7½m. periods.

MRS. MELVIN JONES IS NEW CHAMPION

Captures Women's Western Golf Title by Defeating Mrs. J. W. Douglas, 6 and 4, Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With a steadier, longer and more accurate performance on the fairways than was displayed by her opponent, Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympia Fields Country Club won the final match at Westmoreland Country Club Saturday and captured the championship of the Women's Western Golf Association. She defeated Mrs. J. W. Douglas of the Westmoreland Club, 6 and 4.

Having won the Chicago city championship in July, Mrs. Jones attained the pinnacle of her golfing career this summer by adding the western title to her honors. Three times she had been medalist in the big event, as well as in many minor tourneys, but this season has brought her championships of importance for the first time.

Although she played a splendid game in the final match, as well as throughout the tourney, Mrs. Douglas was not the equal of the title winner in tournament experience. She showed this by her agitation when she dubbed her initial tee shot, while Mrs. Jones played with easy confidence.

Despite the heavy condition of the course and the fact that she had been keyed up to a high caliber of golf for the full week, Mrs. Jones was at her best in the final. Her 42 for the first nine holes cut two strokes from par, as compared with 46 for Mrs. Douglas.

With a birdie 4 at the first hole, Mrs. Jones took the lead. They halved the second in normal 6s, while Mrs. Douglas squared the match at the third with par 5. Mrs. Jones recorded a fine drive for the short fourth, being just short of the pin, and, chipping up to one foot, she scored a birdie 3. Mrs. Douglas was bunkered on her drive and took a 4.

Both reached the fifth green in 3, but the putting gave the hole to Mrs. Douglas, 6 to 5, squaring the match again. After Mrs. Douglas dubbed her third shot, Mrs. Jones took the long sixth by 6—7. They recorded normal 5s at the next hole, but at the short eighth Mrs. Jones sent her spoon shot to within five feet of the pin and holed out for a birdie 2, against 4. With a 30-foot putt after they had reached the ninth green in 3s, Mrs. Jones won 4—5, going 3 up at the turn.

Mrs. Douglas took the tenth hole with a five-foot putt after Mrs. Jones had rimmed a seven-footer, but the loser's rally was not long sustained, for Mrs. Jones took the next four with pars and two birdies. Par and cards follow:

Par, out	5	6	5	4	5	6	5	3	5	—44
Mrs. Jones, out	4	6	6	3	6	5	2	4		—42
Mrs. Douglas, out	5	6	5	4	5	7	5	4	5	—46
Par, in	4	5	6	5	4	5	4	5	6	—44—88
Mrs. Jones, in	4	6	5	5	3					
Mrs. Douglas, in	4	6	7	6	4					

An analysis shows that Mrs. Jones recorded six birdies for the 14 holes, while she exceeded par only three times. Mrs. Douglas did not shoot below par on any hole. The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Olympia Fields Country Club, defeated Mrs. J. W. Douglas, Westmoreland Country Club, 6 and 4.

JOHN NOEL WINS LEADING TROPHY

Nashville Shooter Is Victor in the Class 1 Division of the Grand American Handicap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—John Noel from Nashville, Tennessee, Saturday won the class 1 trophy in the classification competition final event of the Grand American Handicap trap shooting tourney which has been in progress all week at the South Shore Country Club. Noel tied with other shots who made perfect scores of 100 from 16 yards rise. After a serious of shoot-offs E. W. Renfro remained to dispute the Tennessee expert's claim to the trophy in the second test between the two men at 25 targets. Noel won, 25 to 24. Competition in this event was open only to shots with an average of 94 per cent or better.

In class 2, Ellis Haak, Canton, Ohio, winner of Easter Day's Grand American handicap, and Dean Bergen of Chicago tied with totals of 100 straight in the first shoot-off. The Chicagoan won, 25 to 24. Shooters with an average between 90 and 94 per cent were eligible for this contest.

J. A. Bolen of Kansas City, Missouri, won the honors in class 3, after a shootoff with M. M. Foote of Columbus, Ohio. The men tied with totals of 98 and Bolen won after two shoot-offs. Shots with an average between 86 and 90 per cent were eligible for this event. F. D. Telling of Cleveland, Ohio, won the trophy in class 4 with a total of 99. This event was open only to shots with an average between 82 and 86 per cent.

In class 5, Philip Hammersmith of Naperville, Illinois, defeated C. W. Foss of Flint, Michigan, after a shoot-off of a tie. The expert tied with totals of 94 and in the first test, Hammersmith went straight, while Foss lost one tagret. Competition in this event was open only to shots with an average below 82 per cent.

The first leg of the Governor's Cup for the shot who made the highest score in all amateur events held during the week was won by R. A. King of Delta, Colorado. He broke 767 out of 800 targets. J. S. Day of San Antonio, Texas, was second with 765 and David Fayske of Worthington, Minnesota, third with 760. The trophy must be won three times by the same shooter to become his personal property.

ROBERTSON CUP WON BY BUFFALO

Splendid Competition in Annual Tournament of the American Lawn Bowling Association

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Thirty-two teams, including the best in the United States, competed Friday and Saturday in the annual championship tournament of the American Lawn Bowling Association on the grounds of the Boston Bowling Green Club at Franklin Field for the team championship of that association. Bowling started at 9 o'clock Friday and was not over until midnight Saturday and even then there was not time to hold the singles championship event.

The competition for the Robertson Trophy, which goes to the team winning the championship, was exceedingly close, with the Buffalo club, skipped by Dr. F. W. McGuire, winning it by a score of 13 to 12 when it defeated the Boston team skipped by Robert Urquhart in the final match. While this match was exceedingly close, probably the most exciting game of all was the one earlier in this event between the Boston team skipped by Sandy Simpson and the Fall River team, this match being won by the Boston team on a brilliant drive by Simpson when, on his last shot, he took out their winning ball and left two for Boston. The Fall River skip tried the same shot, but lost. The score in this match was tied at the beginning of the last end and the winning point changed hands six times. This is a seven-year trophy and goes to the club winning it the most times during that period. It has now been won twice by Fall River and once by Hartford and Buffalo. The lineup for the final match follows:

BUFFALO	BOSTON
W. Manning	H. N. Libby
A. Madison	G. R. Edwards
J. C. Locke	J. Urquhart
Dr. F. W. McGuire, skip 13	R. Urquhart, skip 12

The Walter Scott trophy, which is the second prize of the tournament, was won by the Boston team skipped by Sandy Simpson over the Boston team skipped by John Sample by a score of 17 to 11. The lineup for the final match in this series follows;

BOSTON	BOSTON
W. Lamb Jr.	W. D. Porter
H. Libby Jr.	W. West
C. Munroe	J. L. Wilcoxson
Sandy Simpson, skip 17	John Sample, skip 11

The Boston Trophy, which is the third team prize, was won by the Rose Lawn Club of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, skipped by Thomas Hampson, over the Hartford club skipped by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, by a score of 14 to 10.

The doubles championship was won by George Ford and William McVicar of the Boston Bowling Green Club with Williams and Porter of West Hudson, New York, second, and David Ogg and James Harow of Boston third.

It was voted to hold next year's championship at Buffalo, New York, the last Friday and Saturday in August.

The Boston Bowling Green Club has challenged the Hartford Club for the United States championship trophy and the match is to be played at Hartford, September 3. On Labor Day the New England championships will be held at the Rose Lawn Club, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

MISS SYBIL BAUER BREAKS SWIM RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In winning the Central Amateur Athletic Union 100-yard backstroke for women in Lake Michigan, at Edgewater Beach Hotel here Saturday, Miss Sybil Bauer of the Illinois Athletic Club clipped three-fifths of a second from her own outdoor world's record, setting up a new mark of 1m. 16s. Swimming the 400-yard relay in 3m. 51s., the Illinois Athletic Club team reduced the outdoor world's record in this event by 6s.

John Weissmuller, A. A. Seigel, Norman Ross and P. W. McGillivary made up the record-breaking relay team. Ross won the Central Amateur Athletic Union 440-yard free style swimming championship in 5m. 59s. Miss Algina Ortlepp of the Illinois Athletic Club won the Illinois fancy diving championship for women, while A. A. Halvorsen won the men's title.

MISS BLEIBTREY WINS AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York—Miss Ethelda Breibtry of the New York Women's Swimming Association, won the United States national outdoor 50-yard swimming championship Saturday. She covered the distance straightaway in 29 2-5s., and defeated by two yards her teammate, Miss Charlotte Boyle, who took second, two feet ahead of Miss Helen Wainwright, of the same club. Miss Bleibtrey also helped three teammates—Miss Boyle, Miss Wainwright and Miss Aileen Riggin—to win the national championship at 400-yard relay swimming in 4m., 47s., or 12s. under the listed world's record for the event.

CANADIAN GOLFERS LOSE

MONTREAL, Quebec—Abe Mitchell and George Duncan, British professional golfers, defeated C. B. Grier, Canadian amateur champion, and William McCluckie, 4 up, in an 18-hole match here Saturday.

RICHARDS STARS IN FINAL MATCH

With W. T. Tilden 2d as Partner, the Junior Singles Champion Regains National Doubles Title Held by Them in 1918

UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1881—C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor.
1882—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1883—R. D. Sears and James Dfight.
1884—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1885—R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark.
1886—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1887—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1888—O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall.
1889—H. W. Slocum and H. A. Taylor.
1890—V. G. Hall and Clarence Hobart.
1891—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington.
1892—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington.
1893—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.
1894—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.
1895—M. G. Chace and R. D. Wrenn.
1896—C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel.
1897—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon.
1898—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon.
1899—D. F. Davis and H. Ward.
1900—D. F. Davis and H. Ward.
1901—D. F. Davis and H. Ward.
1902—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1903—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1904—Holcomb Ward and B. C. Wright.
1905—Holcomb Ward and B. C. Wright.
1906—Holcomb Ward and B. C. Wright.
1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1909—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1910—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1911—R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard.
1912—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1913—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1914—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1915—W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1916—W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1917—No championship.
1918—W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards.
1919—N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson.
1920—W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1921—W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts—W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Vincent Richards of Yonkers, New York, United States doubles lawn tennis champions of 1918, are again holding that honor following their victory over R. N. Williams 2d of Boston, Massachusetts, and W. M. Washburn of New York, New York, in the final round of the 1921 championship tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Saturday.

In some ways it was the most remarkable doubles match ever played in the championship. The first set went to 13—11, the second to 12—10, while the third was 6—1. The contest was filled with brilliant playing, with Richards easily the star of the four players. The young Yonkers boy, who also won his third national singles junior championship the same afternoon, gave as fine an exhibition of playing as anyone could ask for. He was all over the court, lobbed brilliantly and volleyed with great force and accuracy. Tilden gave him fine support, but the singles champion was forced to take second place, so well did Richards play. Washburn did not appear to be as strong as usual, but Williams fought hard and made many of his famous shots; but as a team the Davis Cup doubles selection could not meet the terrific onslaught of the champions. The match by points and stroke analysis follows:

First Set

Tilden-Richards	4	1	4	3	4	1	4	0	4	
	4	4	4	0	6	0	4	3	7	1 4 0 4 4—74—13
Williams-Washburn	1	4	1	5	1	4	2			
	4	2	6	0	6	2	4	4	4	1 5 5 4 2 4 1 0—72—11

	N.	O.	P.	S.A.	D.F.
Tilden	12	14	3	3	0
Richards	10	12	4	0	0
Williams	23	11	15	3	1
Washburn	16	12	6	0	1

Second Set

Tilden-Richards	4	1	4	2	4	2	4	2		
	2	2	4	4	0	4	2	4	2	6 2 4 4—67—12
Williams-Washburn	1	4	1	4	1	4	1			
	4	2	4	4	2	1	4	0	4	1 4 4 2 0—56—10

	N.	O.	P.	S.A.	D.F.
Tilden	4	8	5	1	0
Richards	13	10	11	0	0
Williams	18	8	12	1	0
Washburn	14	9	8	0	1

Third Set

Tilden-Richards	4	2	4	4	5	4	4			—27—6
Williams-Washburn	1	4	2	2	3	1	0			—13—1

	N.	O.	P.	S.A.	D.F.
Tilden	3	0	2	0	0
Richards	3	1	4	0	0
Williams	8	3	3	1	1
Washburn	6	3	2	0	0

Miss M. K. Browne of Santa Monica, California, and W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, California, won the mixed doubles championship by defeating W. T. Tilden 2d, and Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York City, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. It was a case of former champions against present champions as both Miss Browne and Johnston have formerly won the singles championship of the United States, while Tilden and Mrs. Mallory are the present champions. As in the semi-final round Johnston could not seem to get his game going smoothly in the first set with the result that they lost it; but the second set found him improving steadily and with Miss Browne giving him fine support, they won the match.

A. W. Jones of Providence, Rhode Island, gave Richards a good contest in the final of the junior championship singles, but the Yonkers boy was a little too strong. In the junior doubles Jones and W. W. Ingraham won rather easily from F. T. Osgood and L. R. Dailey Jr of Montclair. New Jersey, F. G. Anderson and F. C. Anderson won the father and sons championship for the third time. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, 13—11, 12—10, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss M. K. Browne, Santa Monica, and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Final Round

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated A. W. Jones, Providence, 6—3, 7—5, 9—7.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Final Round

A. W. Jones and W. W. Ingraham, Providence, defeated F. T. Osgood and L. B. Dailey Jr., Montclair, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

FATHER AND SON DOUBLES
Final Round

F. C. Anderson and F. G. Anderson, Brooklyn, defeated J. W. Wear and W. P. Wear, Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—2.

ALL-AROUND RIFLE TITLE WON BY LLOYD

SEAGIRT, New Jersey—The Seagirt all-around rifle championship match was held Saturday over the 200-off-hand, 600 and 1200-yard prone, slow-fire ranges and Machine Gunner C. A. Lloyd, who has shot well up in most of the matches, won with a score of 187 out of a possible 200. He was but nine points down over the 200, 600 and 900 ranges and lost only one at the 1200-yard stage. Private E. J. Nelson, U. S. M. C., 185, took second place. Private R. O. Solter, U. S. M. C., 182, was third.

The first team of marines won the Seagrit national team match shot at 200, 600 and 1000 yards, slow fire, and 200 and 300 yards, rapid fire, with a team total of 3319. The second marine team was second with 3260, and the infantry third with 3227.

Lieut. K. Frederick of the marines won the Seagirt individual pistol match with 274 out of a possible 300. Lieut. W. J. Whaling was second with 263 and Gunnery Sergt. H. Morf third with 256.

ROCKAWAY HUNT CLUB DEFEATS WHIPPANY

MEADOWBROOK, Long Island — Rockaway Hunt Club defeated the Wippany Freebooters in a polo match for the Westbury Challenge Cup Saturday and will meet the Meadowbrook Club four today for the trophy.

The match was a very close and interesting one and was not decided until four minutes of an extra period had been played, when M. L. Stevenson scored the winning point for his team by carrying the ball down the entire field. The lineup:

ROCKAWAY HUNT		WHIPPANY FREEBOOTERS
W. A. Harriman	1	G. W. Heckscher
C. C. Rumsey	2	H. East
M. L. Stevenson	3	H. Blackwell
J. C. Cowdin	4	B. K. Gatins

Score—Rockaway Hunt Club 8; Whippany Freebooters 7. Goals—Rumsey 5, Cowdin 2, Stevenson for Rockaway; Heckscher 3, Blackwell 2, East 2 for Whippany. Referee—J. W. Webb. Time—Eight 7½m. periods and 4m. periods overtime.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	76	46	.623
New York	73	46	.614
Washington	65	60	.520
St. Louis	63	60	.512
Boston	58	62	.483
Detroit	59	67	.468
Chicago	52	70	.426
Philadelphia	43	78	.356

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 6, Chicago 5
Cleveland 6, Washington 2
New York 7, Detroit 5
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 3

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 6, Chicago 5
Cleveland 3, Washington 2
Detroit 7, New York 3
St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 4

JAPAN DEFEATS AUSTRALASIANS

Win the Right to Challenge the United States by Their Victory in Davis Cup Lawn Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—In the last day's play of the Davis Cup lawn tennis final round the Japanese team won both singles matches, making Japan the challenger to the United States. J. O. Anderson won the first set from Ichiya Kumagae by playing to Kumagae's backhand and driving all the balls he could to the left side of the court and advancing to the net for the point, and won rather handily at 6—3. Anderson lost the last three games in the second set on errors of service. He was trying to work a speedy service and the score went to 4 games to 1 in favor of the Japanese. Anderson, with all his brilliancy, was erratic in the second set from the start. At 4-all each broke through the other's service, making the games 5-all and then 6—5 for Kumagae, who won the set at 7—5. In the third set Anderson got his fast service working and the speed of his drives made Kumagae's errors numerous, while Anderson had no trouble in returning Kumagae's service. This set went to Anderson, 6—2.

In the fourth set the games went to 5—1 in favor of Kumagae, whose drive was running with much greater reliability, and that, taken with Anderson's numerous errors, won the set for the Japanese, 6—2.

In the fifth set both started cautiously, Anderson taking the second game at love on his own service. Steadiness was always with the Japanese and he won at 6—1. Failure to go to the net at vital moments together with sending the balls out of court defeated Anderson.

In the afternoon match there was a battle between Zeno Shimidzu and J. B. Hawkes, who in Australasia on performance is regarded as the strongest player on the team. Both played a back court driving game, with Shimidzu confining himself mostly to returning everything that Hawkes sent over. Hawkes made many outs with neither having very speedy service. Hawkes depended very much on his net work for kills. Hawkes took the the first set at 6—4, but the Japanese speeded up and won the match 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	77	46	.626
New York	76	50	.603
Boston	65	55	.542
St. Louis	65	57	.533
Brooklyn	64	61	.512
Cincinnati	55	68	.447
Chicago	49	73	.401
Philadelphia	41	82	.333

RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Louis 7, Boston 3
St. Louis 2, Boston 1
New York 3, Pittsburgh 1
Brooklyn 15, Chicago 5
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 3

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 4, Chicago 2
Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 0

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston
Chicago at New York
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn
St. Louis at Philadelphia

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

MILLAIS

And My Dark-Eyed Niece

My Dark-Eyed Niece is neither literary nor artistic; but she is good at games and open-air avocations: she can drive a motor-car, clean it, and correct its faults like a professional, and she is useful on a farm. Of pictures and the History of Art she knows nothing, except a few scraps of floating knowledge, such as that Raphael was the friend of Princes, and that Millet the Frenchman, and Millais the Englishman, are different people.

Having decided to write some articles on the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, which has been somewhat in my mind through the efforts, now successful, to purchase Millais' "Carpenter's Shop" for the nation; and having been reminded how great and beautiful an art movement was the P. R. B., of which "The Carpenter's Shop" is the central achievement, I thought I would visit the London National Collections and look again at the pictures by Sir John Everett Millais (1829-1898). Among his honors were: Royal Academician 1863; Medal of Honor, and Officer of the Legion of Honor, Paris, 1878; Pour le Mérite, the highest civil order of Germany, 1882; created a Baronet 1885; President of the Royal Academy 1896.

"Would you like to accompany me," I asked my Dark-Eyed Niece.

"Y-e-s," she replied, "but I'm rather fed up with stuffy busses. The outside seats are always full these lovely days."

"You can drive me round in Elizabeth II," I remarked. Then her dark eyes brightened, and she rushed out to water and oil Elizabeth II, our 1921 car, whose maker, I may remark, bears the same name as a character in Shakespeare's "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

First we drove to the Tate Gallery, where 16 pictures by Millais are shown. On the way I said to my Dark-Eyed Niece, who can listen tolerably well while she is driving, "If I were asked offhand to give the names of the seven greatest English painters I would choose Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, (Raeburn was a Scotsman) Turner, Constable, Crome and Millais."

"What sort of a man was Millais," asked my Dark-Eyed Niece, bowing to a policeman who had stopped the traffic for her.

"Millais was a tall, handsome, open-air man, who looked like a country Squire, and who had a direct, common sense way of thinking and speaking. He was thoroughly without affectation."

"I should have liked him," said my D. E. N. (I must conserve paper). Then she added—"Most artists are so stuffy and catty."

"Millais," I continued," was a Prodigy."

"What's that?" said my D. E. N.

"Prodigy," I remarked "(don't take the corners so quickly my dear), is derived from the Latin prodigium meaning portent."

"What's 'portent'?"

"O, do be quiet and listen! Millais was a prodigy. He drew and painted as naturally as a baby squalls. At nine he won the silver medal of the Society of Arts; at 11 he was admitted as a student to the Royal Academy schools; at 16 he exhibited at the Royal Academy 'Pizzaro Seizing the Inca of Peru;' at 18 he won the gold medal in the schools, and before he was 21 he had painted two wonderful Pre-Raphaelite pictures—'Lorenzo and Isabella,' and 'The Carpenter's Shop.'"

"Some prodigy," said my D. E. N. "Was he a prig?"

"Not in the least. He was a high-spirited, hard-working, normal boy, devoted to his parents and friends, sane mind in sane body, with nothing odd about him except his amazing power of drawing and painting. So he grew up. So he remained. He never talked what you call 'high-brow stuff.' The popular little Johnny Millais became Sir John, with the art and social world at his feet, with a house in Kensington that was almost a palace, and an estate in Scotland with a salmon river. When I first met him about 1890 he was at the height of his fame, and not in the least arty. Had I not known that he was the great Millais I should have put him down as a bluff, hearty, very good-looking country gentleman, in town for the season, and rather missing his horses, hounds, and fishing rods. When he was angry he roared, and used good Saxon, simple words. I made him angry once—inadvertently."

"You made him angry," said my D. E. N., letting Elizabeth II "rip" (as she termed it) down the Thames Embankment.

"Yes, alas! It was about the precise origin of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, always a touchy topic; and Millais held strong views on this subject, as he did upon everything. I quite forget how I offended, but I think I must have acclaimed Rossetti as the master-brain of the movement; and I quite forget just what correction Millais roared at me, but I think it was to the effect that he and Holman Hunt had more to do with the foundation of the Brotherhood than Rossetti, or it may have been that he and Rossetti had more to do with it than Holman Hunt. It doesn't much matter. You see, my dear, it is the pictures that really matter."

"Did he always paint as well as he did in his Pre-Raphaelite days," asked my D. E. N.

"An excellent question," I said. "You have a practical mind: you go straight to the point. Millais was at his best, and what a magnificent best it was, when he was under the influence of the poetical mind of Rossetti, and the pre-Raphaelite intensity of Holman Hunt. He was always a great painter, but as those influences faded his work became more and more that of the august Royal Academician and less and less that of the pioneer pre-Raphaelite artist. He became a popular portrait and landscape painter—'Hearts are Trumps,' and 'Chill October'—and an adorable painter of children—'Bubbles' and 'Cinderella' and so on. But we must always remember that he painted 'The North-West Passage' as late as 1874. You'll see that at the Tate Gallery."

I do not think my D. E. N. was listening; all her attention was engaged in bringing Elizabeth II to rest, in fine style in front of the Tate Gallery. She withdrew the key, made friends with a policeman who agreed to keep an eye on Elizabeth II, and in we went, my D. E. N. remarking, as we ascended the steps—"How lovely the Thames looks." By the by her favorite epithets are "lovely" and "ripping."

Of the 16 pictures by Millais we looked at "The Yeoman of the Guard," "The North-West Passage," "The Order of Release," "The Boyhood of Raleigh," and the portrait of "Tennyson" were "ripping," and "The Vale of Rest" and "The Carpenter's Shop," were "lovely." She was very interested in the study that Millais made for "The Carpenter's Shop" and spent some minutes comparing the two and noting the alterations. They appealed to her practical mind. "I think that 'The Carpenter's Shop' is one of the most lovely pictures I have ever seen," she said, and when I told her that it had just been acquired for the nation for £10,000 she said: "There is something in art after all."

Then we proceeded to the National Gallery. Elizabeth II fretted a little in the traffic, but my D. E. N. has a way of coaxing her, and we arrived without mishap. She even had the courage and detachment to throw a glance at Houdon's statue of George Washington and to say, "Looks a bit small." As an art critic her virtue is common sense.

I said as we entered, "You will find here Millais' 'Ophelia' retained at the National Gallery as an outstanding example of his achievement. It was painted in 1852, when he was 23, his best period. Pure Pre-Raphaelitism—this Ophelia—you know the quotation:

"'There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream.'"

My D. E. N. didn't know; but she was certainly impressed by the Ophelia. A long time she stood looking at it, and then exclaimed: "It's perfectly lovely."

"And now," said I, "there is another little journey we must make—to the Victoria and Albert Museum—for in the Water-color rooms there is one of the most exquisite things Millais ever painted—his study for 'The Eve of St. Agnes,' a gem, a perfect rendering of that magical poem by Keats, you know—

"'Full on this casement shone the wintry moon
And threw warm gules on Madeline's fair breast.'"

I think I may say that my D. E. N. was even more impressed by this Millais than by any of the other pictures. She did not say "How perfectly lovely"—she just sighed.

She recovered herself on the way home and I, being her uncle, and wishful to improve the shining hour said, "You might, before you do anything else, read carefully through 'The Eve of St. Agnes' by Keats, and make a few notes upon it, which I will look over."

She laughed, "Why Uncle, if I'm to go and read Keats, who'll clean the car?"

I reserved my answer. Q. R.

Reproduced from an engraving

"The Carpenter's Shop," by Sir John Everett Millais

WATER COLORISTS AT THE METROPOLITAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A dozen of Winslow Homer's splendid, slashing water colors of the Bahamas and Bermuda set, and the Metropolitan's "best ten" Sargents in the same scintillant medium, would in themselves suffice to make the museum's special show in Gallery 25 (where the principal objects of the Vanderbilt bequest were, until distributed elsewhere in their various classifications) a fortuitous event. In addition, the display has been enhanced with a selection of representative water colors and pastels by other American artists of today and yesterday, including LaFarge, Hassam, Sterner, Dougherty, Glackens, Marin, and Francis McComas. Finally, for historical background and technical comparisons, a few nineteenth century English classics in the lighter medium have been hung with the American group. Four of William Blake's naïve but profoundly imaginative Biblical illustrations, Dante Gabriel Rossetti's sumptuous "Lady Lilith," an early Turner water color copy after Piranesi, a tranquil and limpid-lighted "Easby Abbey" by Tom Girtin, and one of John Ruskin's own delicate transcripts of a gallery in the Ducal Palace, for "Stones of Venice," complete an assemblage of individual and spur-of-the-moment masterpieces such as the general picture-loving public only too rarely sees.

Accustomed as we are to associate Winslow Homer's art with the grim and somber seas of his native New England clime, what a delight it is to come upon this brilliant array of subtropical scenes,—"Palm Tree, Nassau," "Flower Garden and Bungalow, Bermuda," "Fishing Boats, Key West," and the rest of the white-walled, crimson-flowered series, always with a turquoise, azure or purple sea-line, or white breakers on palm-fringed coral reefs. To perfect the transformation, all these things are expressed in the free, flashing medium of pure aquarelle, of which Homer achieved superb mastery in the quarter century intervening between his Gloucester shore scenes of 1878, and the latest of these Florida and Bahamas souvenirs, bearing date of 1904. "Tornado, Bahamas," with its wind-bent trees and portentous storm clouds over a sullen sea, registers one of those dramatic moods which culminated in the famous oil painting of the "Gulf Stream," the sensation of the Academy exhibition of 1906, and which the Museum was alert and lucky enough to acquire then for $5000. Another unusual Homer and altogether notable water color in the present show is "The Pioneer," one of the later Adirondack series,—a striking figure of a woodman in a clear and spacious mountain landscape.

Sargent faces Homer on the opposite wall. The comparison is most impressive, showing two artists who are totally unlike one another, yet both standing head and shoulders above their contemporaries, both working on a high plane of boldness and precision, in a sensitive medium that by the hazard of a brush-stroke may win or lose all. Another analogy is that both artists are seen here in a holiday impressionistic mood—for water color is the ideal companion of adventure and improvisation. Sargent's vacation trips took him far afield—to Spain, Morocco, Italy, the Swiss lakes, the Levant, the mountain hamlets of the Tyrol. Everywhere he sketched odd and unconventional bits of beauty, in a dashing style, all his own, that made the record a bit of artistry more to be cherished for its own sake than for what it recorded. Racy characters, figures and faces, running streams, "Idle Sails" on still waters, rude wooden shrines, marble façades and antique fountains, all in vivid sunlight or cool transparent shade, make these Sargent water-colors an intrinsic joy and a perpetual feast of virtuosity. The museum owns at least 10 of them, purchased with the Pulitzer fund some years ago, and had the artist's own aid in selecting them—though this was after Boston and Brooklyn had made their much larger acquisitions in the same line. However, there are some matchless gems here—"At the Generalife," with its group of women sketching in the Alhambra, is one. "Sirmione" and "Spanish Fountain" vie with one another in the same class. They are of the original, spontaneous works which, when first shown in London, a couple of decades ago, sent the critics back to Turner for comparisons, and caused them to admit that water-color painting had suddenly received a new access of dignity, vivacity and strength.

In the possession of Lieut. Col. H. F. Stephens

Millais' preliminary study for "The Carpenter's Shop"

MICHAEL WROUBEL

Religious Art in Russia

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Russia has possessed through the ages and until the present day a living tradition of religious art. The intimate relationships between art and religion are to a Russian a fact of inner experience as they are in the East, to the Indians for example. Art was secularized in western Europe by the Middle Ages; in Russia, however, this was not so until the seventeenth century, and that may account for the strength of the religious art tradition. The interrelation between devotional and secular art never ceased completely in Russia. In the eighteenth century a painter, the newly "discovered" Antropov, teacher of the famous portraitist Levitski, came from a workshop of icon painting: two centuries later Victor Vasnetsov, a most popular artist, was a student in an ecclesiastical seminary. But it was not only through special training that religious tradition influenced general artistic activities. It was the spiritual conception of art rooted so deeply in Russia that determined the evolution of many an artist in that country. Take the well-known example of Ivanov who all his life concentrated on the problem of faithfully interpreting the figures of Jesus and his disciples.

The archaic forms of the remote past may be a more reliable medium for religious experience than the varying shapes and faces of contemporary culture. Repin and Surikov treated historical and religious subjects but they did it in a material realistic way; Vasnetsov, Wroubel and Roehrich are religious painters, whether the subjects they handle are religious or not. The aim of artists like Wroubel is not so much perhaps to translate personal experience into practical terms as to give an exalted vision of life. This vision takes in the Russian mind the shape of Byzantine splendor. In Byzantium, where the cradle of Russian civilization stands, are to be traced the mystic sources of Russian inspiration.

An artist who is out to revive Byzantine reminiscences will always appeal emotionally to the Russian public. That was the secret of Vasnetsov's enormous success. The decorative motives of Byzantine art, among others the marvelous birds with powerful wings—"Gamaiun, the Prophetic Bird," "The Bird of Joy" and "The Bird of Sorrow"—as Vasnetsov called them, were symbols which everybody felt he was able to understand intuitively. Similar birds or angels with wings crossed in the Byzantine fashion might well have been discovered in an old illuminated Slavonic gospel or on an embroidered cover in a church. The heroes of the early Russian history were also in some way or another mixed in the popular imagination with the heroes of the church.

Michael Wroubel collaborated with Vasnetsov in the decorating of the new Wladimir Cathedral in Kiev. Wroubel was then—at the end of the '80s—a man without any importance, which may be illustrated by the fact that he was omitted in the list of artists on a table inside the cathedral. Now people are anxious to ascertain the slightest vestiges of Wroubel's brush on the frescoes of the cathedral. What distinguishes Wroubel from Vasnetsov is his more elementary and powerful penetration into what still may be termed the Byzantine art conception.

It is remarkable, however, that Wroubel is particularly "Byzantine" in his earlier work. When still a student of the Academy in Petrograd, he was invited by Professor Prakhov to supervise the restoration of the Cyril Church in Kiev. In this modest little church which afterwards became a place of devout pilgrimage to his admirers, Wroubel painted his "Pietà," "The Descent of the Holy Ghost," "Moses, the Prophet," all of which were completed during 1884, the most significant period of his career. Never again did Wroubel find an adequate expression for humility and holiness. Later on in his innumerable sketches for the Wladimir Cathedral he attained sometimes a still more exalted ardor as, for instance, in the indescribable angels in "The Ascension," completed in 1887. But on the whole this whole latter period during which he worked at the decoration of the Wladimir Cathedral in Kiev is characterized by tormented experiments rather than by happy achievements.

The analytic method which he began to apply to form and coloring was undermining his spontaneity. His work at that period is particularly interesting to the student of art who is surprised to find Wroubel in the '90s already dealing with problems which in western Europe arose much later. He abandoned them, however, in Moscow, where at last he found appreciation and a generous patron in Mamontov. In this happy period of his life Wroubel acquired a mature sweetness and a harmony of form which he never achieved before. Some art critics attribute this change to the influence of Venice which he had visited previously.

The circle of his artistic activities widened ever more. He planned houses like that of Mamontov which still stands in Moscow. His attempts in sculpture are most remarkable. In this medium he was a forerunner as in painting. It seems that his somewhat blunted sensibility required fresh fields. His group "Robert and Bertram" is a marvelous piece of sculpture only comparable to the works of a Bernini in its dramatic vehemence. Stage decoration also claimed his attention for a certain time. But his satisfaction with his activities in Moscow was only superficial. In his heart Wroubel longed for the uncompromising sincerity of his youth. He went later on to Kiev and there before his first frescoes, those humble and exalted figures created in the pure atmosphere of his first hesitating attempts, he felt that they were the best he ever achieved. The last works of Wroubel were "Byzantine" as his first. His last, completed in 1905, was the "Vision of Ezekiel."

ROCKPORT

A New Art Association Formed

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Massachusetts—There was a time when artists were content to spend their summers painting and preparing for the winter exhibitions. Nowadays the summer art colony, in order to be called up-to-date and flourishing, must needs have at lesat one exhibition during these painting months. The youngest of New England summer colonies to organize an exhibition of its own is the Rockport Art Association on the north shore of Massachusetts.

For a considerable number of years this delightful section of the coast has each summer housed scores of artists who have found here all the natural surroundings suitable to out-of-door painting. Only a few steps from the studio door they can observe, almost at a glance, a wide variety of paintable material: A picturesque harbor with boats and fishing smacks of all kinds and colors, moored to the numerous pile-driven wharves; points of huge granite rocks where on stormy days mountainous breakers pound incessantly; old-fashioned houses with natural flower gardens; curious winding streets that begin and end nowhere; all subject to the kaleidoscopic changes of New England weather.

Had it not been for Aldo Hibbard, the Belmont landscape painter, bringing his summer class here, the association might never have been a reality. Only a leader was needed to guide the enthusiasm of the artists. The beginning was small. The newly formed colony had not a place of their own to display their pictures, but through the generosity and interest of town church people, the vestry of the Congregational Church was put unconditionally at their disposal. Neutral tinted hangings were hung over the lower half of the hall, and nearly 200 paintings, drawings, and etchings make a very creditable first showing.

The exhibition was strictly a local affair. Only artists having painted a month in Rockport were eligible to submit work. No awards were given, but an impartial jury would never have overlooked a little gem of landscape painting called "A Spring Day," by the New York artist, H. A. Vincent. It is a small canvas, full of charm and with that delicacy of quality that fellow painters readily appreciate. Parker Perkins has been painting marines since the time he first took up the pallett and brush. But in "Rocks and Surf," he appears to have let himself go as never before. The result is an entirely successful attempt to impart the spirit of the ocean as it swirls and pounds against a rocky shore.

On the same line with Perkins' marine is a typical Rockport wharf scene in bright sunlight by Aldo Hibbard. This artist has evolved a direct and expressive technique which with his close study of nature has enabled him to record swiftly and truthfully all that he sees. He is a prolific painter, yet one who manages to keep a high standard year after year.

Almost an entire wall has been devoted to the etchings and pencil drawings of Lester G. Hornby. They show how well he has mastered the quick nervous autographic style so effective in these mediums. Among the water colors is a wood interior by John Goss, a Boston artist, who has recently been adding to his reputation by works in this medium. Mr. Goss paints directly in rich glowing transparent color. At the time of the Boston Art Club's Homer, Sargent and Macknight water-color show we predicted in these columns that its influence would be felt among Boston artists. It is not alone noticeable in the rapid progress of Mr. Goss' recent water colors but in other Boston painters who daily were seen at the exhibition of America's great water-color triumvirate.

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THE HOME FORUM

Ocean's Nursling, Venice

Written among the Euganean hills

Beneath is spread like a green sea
The waveless plain of Lombardy,
Bounded by the vaporous air,
Islanded by cities fair;
Underneath Day's azure eyes,
Ocean's nursling, Venice lies,—
A peopled labyrinth of walls,
Amphitrite's destined halls,
Which her hoary sire now paves
With his blue and beaming waves.
Lo! the sun upsprings behind,
Broad, red, radiant, half-reclined
On the level quivering line
Of the waters crystalline;
And before that chasm of light,
As within a furnace bright,
Column, tower, and dome, and spire,
Shine like obelisks of fire,
Pointing with inconstant motion
From the altar of dark ocean
To the sapphire-tinted skies; . . .
—Shelley.

The Very Breath of Romance

The very breath of romance, the presence of the Northmen and the Iberian trader, down through the whole vivid story of hulls and canvas, spars and rigging, is in every little boat bobbing at its mooring, with the same salt sea tugging at it and the same old winds tapping its halyards against the mast.

If it has a cabin and can be used for living, then the sense of adventure is complete, even though the voyages are in land-locked bays.

We were anchored one night in a small harbor on the New England coast, and the two boys and I rowed over to a schooner anchored nearby. Hailed by a man aboard, they climbed over her side and went below at his invitation. What led up to the conversation in that cabin, I do not know; but when they came back after an hour or more, they breathlessly told me the things that made him the man he was—old in knowledge of the sea and ships.

I could imagine the scene in that cabin under the yellow lamp: two boys with bare feet sitting on the locker, and the old shell-back calmly reciting a little of his vast store of experiences as a Gloucesterman—on the Newfoundland banks; off the coast of Greenland in Baffin Bay; of carrying sail in midwinter gales; of lying at anchor in mountainous seas and a week of blind fog; of picking up lost dories and men; of the run for home with the fleet, with no reefs in a forty-knot wind. . . .—Edward Yeomans, "Shackled Youth."

The Reward

The reward of a thing well done, is to have done it.—Emerson.

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Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is in reality but one business, the Father's business, and this business being the continuous activity of Principle, is forever established, forever governed by and operated through divine law. There are, however, in the world today, countless so-called activities referred to by the human mind as business claiming to be controlled and governed by the dictates and policies of this same untrue human mind. At every turn of the road this human mind is finding its business problems assuming new complexities; its business burdens increasing; its limitations and fears and dread of competition drawing it into difficulties that it knows no way out of. So, periodically it throws up its hands and cries, "Business depression," which is its sign of temporary defeat, its signal to cease its so-called activities for a space while it laments over its failures and misfortunes, seeking always to fasten the blame anywhere but on itself, or else taking advantage of the temporary lull to seek a little sleep, a little folding of the hands, hoping against hope that while it lays down its weapons of warfare the tangle of affairs will in some way straighten itself out, if left alone.

Into this chaos comes Christian Science, bringing with it the solution for every business problem through the recognition and application of the truth about business. And what is this truth? First, that all right activity is the natural and true expression of the one cause and creator, God, good, and being of God, good, it is the ever-present, ever-operative manifestation of good in which is no evil, no limitation, fear, anxiety, discouragement, failure or lack. True business being of God, must be governed by divine law, by the unfailing, irrevocable law of God, good, and there is no other law and therefore no other government or control.

Through putting to practical use this truth about business, as the emanation of Principle, in our thinking and daily living, through applying it industriously to the discordant conditions with which the business world today is confronted, be it in our own business or in our neighbor's, we are helping to put all business on the right basis, and right results will accrue as the natural and logical outcome of right knowing and right doing.

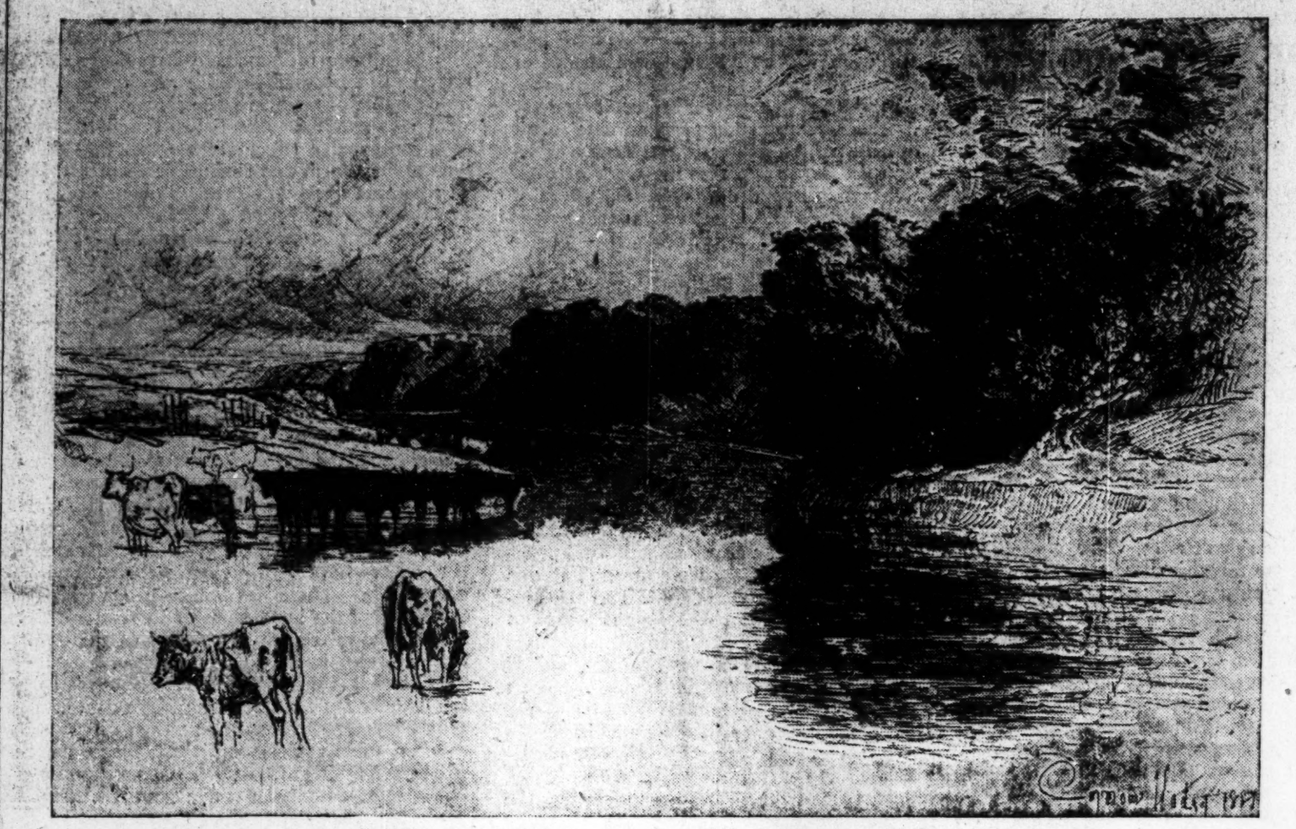
The human mind, which is forever its own undoing, believes that it has, in its conception of business, either something to dispose of or something to get; something to buy or something to sell. Having undertaken to build its own fence around its belief of substance and having labeled it "mine" it proceeds to listen to the besetments of fear which invariably follow the belief of possession,—that substance can be lost, that supply and demand can fail, that competition can injure, that failure is something to be experienced. All this would be doleful indeed if it were real or true or necessary. But it is not. All of Christ Jesus' words and works refute the belief of limitation, for he healed the sick, fed the multitude in the wilderness, took money from the fish's mouth, made the blind to see, the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak, walked on the water and raised the dead in direct refutation of the claims of limitation as evinced by the human mind; and he said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall they do also and greater works than these shall they do." In speaking of the human mind with its false beliefs he said, "When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it." Mrs. Eddy says on page 53 of "Unity of Good," "Now a lie takes its pattern from Truth, by reversing Truth." Thus it becomes evident that Truth in ever first and by the simple process of reversing the lie Truth is seen to be the infinite ever-present fact.

The human mind is only attempting to pattern the divine Mind, the one creator, God, in whose image and likeness the real man is created. Image and likeness means exact reflection and this is the exact reflection which Paul urges us to seek when he says "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Once glimpsing this Mind with its healing and regenerating power, we come, through the study of Christian Science, to have a greater and greater concept of what constitutes real business. We accept as our understanding of business only that which is real, true, and ever-active, founded upon provable Principle and found in Mind. Real substance is seen to be right knowing; supply and demand exist in Spirit and are therefore equal to each other, one never outweighing or exceeding the other, each being in exact proportion to the other and both being infinite in their activity and availability. Since all good is of God, possession is seen to be God's alone and man but expresses through reflection the possession of all good. Fear loses its power when its nothingness is proved by the recognition of the allness of good. In its right analysis fear means accepting evil as a reality, but God, divine Mind, is the one reality, and this truth is all that man in God's likeness can know. As Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer of Christian Science, writes in Science and Health: "Nothing is real and eternal,—nothing is Spirit,—but God and His idea. Evil has no reality." (Page 71.) In the last analysis then, business is recognized as the joyful and continuous activity found in serving Principle, Mind, or intelligence, and in expressing in everyday living the Christ-spirit and thereby experiencing a constantly increasing unfolding of good—"the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

cods, fine potatoes fine," says one. "I have ripe gooseberries," says another. Sweeps, man and boy, move among the people, and their musical cry rings amid the houses—

"Swepe, chimney-swepe! Swepe, chimney-swepe!
Swepe, chimney-swepe! Mistris, swepe!
With a hey, dery, dery, dery, swepe!

unless, indeed you put into his hands a most perverse selection of books. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history, with the wisest, the wittiest, the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters, who have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations, a contemporary of all ages.—Sir J. Herschel.



"A Lancashire River," from the etching by Seymour Haden

Street Cries of Old London

The houses of Elizabethan London were dark and low. That the walled City was picturesque in the mass I never doubt. . . .

London rose early about its work and went early to bed; the City gates closing against horse and wheeled traffic at sunset. The wickets closed at dark. . . . Out of the still night you might have heard the cry, "God give you good morrow, my masters, past three o'clocke and a fair morning." That was the watchman's hail; he swings his horn lantern as he stamps along. It is a summons back three and a half centuries, and I propose to be up betimes with Gibbons, making the round of the streets with him as he goes about collecting the cries.

The eastward sky lightens, pointing the City gables. The first sun-rays come aslant the high wall and the grey fortress Tower, giving a warm glow to the red-tiled roofs. Already the fish-wives are astir, gossip done and business at hand. "New plaice. New mackerell, new haddock. New thornback, new great lamprils. New fresh herrings"—from one or another come the various cries. "New mussels, new lily white mussels. New cockles, new great cockles. New sprats, new sprats new." They use "new" with the meaning of "fresh"—a great consideration when means of transit are slow and fish perishes.

"Hot codlings" are on offer in the fresh morning. "Will you buy any milk today mistress? I have fresh cheese and cream, I ha' fresh," calls another. "Milk, maids below," was a later variant of the cry. It became "Milk below," and then the familiar "Milk-o!" still with us.

About six o'clock, or earlier in the summer, the apprentices with a clatter bring down the shutters, and stand at the shop doors, calling. Their cries last with little intermission throughout the day. Listen where the haberdashers crowd about Paternoster Row. "What is't ye lack, ladies? Fine bone lace or edgeings, sweet gloves, silke garters, fine combes or glasses, or a poking stick with a silver handle?" "Will ye buy any starch, Mistris?" . . . Others make appeal to the passer-by, male and female indifferently. "Fine wrought shirts or smocks. Here's perfumed waistcoats."

Produce comes in from the country fields and gardens, and is shouted about the City. "Whyte cabidge, whyte young cabidge. Whyte turneps, whyte young turneps. Whyte parsnep, whyte young parsneps. Whyte lettice, whyte young lettice. Whyte radish, whyte young radish." The criers have small invention. There is more variety about the fruit-sellers. "Cherry ripe, ac' a black, apples fine, medlars fine, pippins fine." "Hard St. Thomas's onions. Fine Seville oranges, fine lemons.' "Ripe strawberry, ripe."

The street vendors are out, crying, "Quick, periwinckles, quick, quick, quick!" Who could resist that call? "Ripe chessnuts, ripe walnuts, ripe small nuts." "Rosemary and bays, quick and gentle." "Oysters, threepence a peck at Bridewell Docks, new oysters, new Walfleet oysters. New cockles, new great cockles." Many have taken up their stands with hot viands, always welcome in the draughty houses, where wood fires burn at the hearths. "Hott apple pyes, hott pudding pyes, hott pippin pyes, hott mutton pyes"—there is full selection to be made. "I have ripe peas-

From the bottom to the top, chimney swepe!
Then shall no soote fall in your porridge-pot!
With a h-oop, dery, dery,
Sw-e-e-pe!"

That is fine, but to give the surge of the "hey, dery, dery, dery, swepe!" and full lilt of the lines I should need the musical notation.

Itinerant vendors are ready to tempt the thrifty housewife with barter. "Broome for old shoes or pouch rings, boots or buskins for new broome." Others set their lure for the kitchen maids. "Coneyskins, have ye, maydes? Ha' ye any kitchen stuff, maydes? There is the ink-seller, his little barrel and measure and funnel swung at his side, and with good goose-quill pens in hand, chanting almost a little song. "Very fine writing ink, very fine, bright ink. Buy any ink, will you buy any ink?" The street market is ubiquitous, for there is hardly any article of utility that is not on offer, and has not its distinct cry.

"A good sausage, and it be roasted, goe round about the capon, goe round!"

"Will ye buy a matt for a bed?"

"Ripe damsons, fine ripe damsons! Hard garlicke hard!" . . . .

"Old doublets, ha' ye any old doublets?"

"Buy a fine washing ball!"

I have mixed the cries together, careless of seasons. Sometimes there is snow over London. The roofs are white, the red tiles showing only where the warmth of the chimneys has thawed the fall. Little fresh vegetables are then on offer, and less meat; the gudewife being largely dependent upon her salted pickle tub for the Winter's supply. "Hott oat cakes" are cried. "Buy a new almanak?"—it is a reminder that another year has come round. Old and young people gather about the Common Crier in the street to hear his message. . . .

The City harbours all sorts of handy men, willing to do any odd job in the houses. "Have you any wood to cleave?" "Have ye any olde bellowes or trayes to mend?" Hard manual labour is given to earn the penny. "Ha' ye any work for a cooper?" "Have you any work for a tinker?" The vendor of "small cole" offers his fuel from the sack borne on his back. It is very costly, and is brought by sea, hence the common name of "seacole."

Then comes another barterer, droning his sing-song; I suspect a Scottish strain in him, there is such economy of idea, such reiteration about his lines—

"Have you any boots, mayds,
Or have you any shoone?
Or an old payre of buskins?
Will you buy any broome?
An old payre of boots, mayds,
Or a new payre of shoone,
Or an olde payre of buskins,
For all my greene broome."

So the cries go on, greeting the ear at every street corner of this narrow, noisy, stuffy old town. "I ha' ripe cowcumbers, ripe," calls one. "Salt, fyne whyte salt. Will ye buy my dish of eels? What ends have ye of gold or silver? Hot spic'd cake. Will ye buy any straw?"—this last from a countryman. "Will ye buy any milke or frumenty?"—From "More About Unknown London," W. G. Bell.

The Taste for Reading

Give a man this taste and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a happy man;

When Wading Cows in Cool Mid-Stream

When daily greener grows the oats;
When near his nest the red-wing floats,
And sweetbrier blossoms in the lane;
When freshening wind the wheat-field shakes,
And in its billowy rolling makes
An ocean of the grain:
. . . . . .
When wading cows in cool mid-stream,
Stand by the hour in some dull dream
Of meadows deep with clover-blooms;
When all the knolls are gold of hue,
When all the silences of blue
Are heavy with perfumes. . . .
—Lloyd Mifflin.

Illinois Travel in 1834

An account of travel in the vicinity of Chicago nearly a century ago is given in a letter written by Charles Fenno Hoffman, and reveals the great contrast between that period and the present:

"Banks of the Au Sable, Illinois, Jan. 15 (1834).

"It was about eight o'clock, and a bright cold morning, when a handsome four-horse stage-coach, built in New-York, and placed with more liberality than judgment on a route where a broad-tired, low-hung, and light wagon would be much more appropriate,—drove up to my quarters at Chicago; and, having received my luggage, crossed the river on the ice, and was a few moments after travelling through the deep snow over the Grand Prairie. My fellow-passengers were, a respectable middle-aged female and a smartly dressed young man of amiable appearance, whose handsome broadcloth suit, worn as a travelling dress, bespoke the favoured beau of some country village, or possibly a thriving young clerk from the city, engaged upon some agency business, and traveling in the style which he thought would best comport with the dignity of his employers. The driver was also accompanied on the box by a well-made young half-blood Chippeway, who had come down Mackinaw to seek employment, and was now going farther south for the same object. . . . We merely exchanged the ordinary commonplaces which custom exacts from people thus thrown together; and then, unless when a wolf passing near our track, or a particularly large pack of grouse rising before us, called forth some exclamation, but few words were spoken by any of the company. At length, after having counted six wolves within twice as many miles, we approached a grove of timber, where, while the trees grew quite densely in the centre, a few thin rows shot out like a reef of rocks from the shadowy island far into the prairie. Here, on the edge of a deep gully, through which winds the River Au Plaine, was the log-tavern at which the first stage of our day's journey, being twelve miles, concluded. . . . I easily persuaded the driver to abandon the comfortable but cumbersome vehicle which had brought us so far, and hitch his team, which had still twelve miles to go, to a rough but strongly-built sled before the door. My fellow-passengers approved the arrangement, and subsequent events proved it a very fortunate one; for so deep was the snow on many parts of the road afterward traversed, that it would have been impracticable to get a wheel-carriage forward, and it must have been degage, etc., etc. All this, with the aid of the stout Chippeway and the active young eastern traveller, was soon effected; and the former taking his seat with the driver on a board in front, while the latter shared half of my buffalo robes, and stowed himself upon the hay with me in the rear; madame was well accommodated, with the cushions taken from the stage, on a trunk placed in the middle; and some heated stones being brought from the house and placed beneath her feet just as we started. . . . A fast drive of twelve miles brought us at noon to another island of timber, where a little piquant girl, with sloe-black eyes and glossy locks as dark as night, arranged a plain but neat meal for us, and gave a relish to the entertainment by loosing one of the most vivacious tongues I had heard wag in the last three months. Here we changed horses, and a ride of sixteen miles more brought us about nightfall to a place where . . . two or three log-huts were sheltered from the north wind under an island of tall timber, and in one of which we have established ourselves for the night. A pile of bur-oak, which makes a capital fire, flames up the enormous wooden chimney before me, and a number of stout yeomen around it, engaged in discussing the price of horses on the Wabash, prevent me, while handling a matter of such moment, from enlarging more upon the few objects of interest which have presented themselves to-day."—(From "A Winter in the West.")

The Reader of Today

When I compare the position of the reader of today with that of his predecessor of the sixteenth century, I am amazed at the ingratitude of those who are tempted even for a moment to regret the invention of printing and the multiplication of books. There is now no mood of mind to which a man may not administer the appropriate nutriment at the cost of reaching down a volume from his book-shelf. In every department of knowledge infinitely more is known, and what is known is incomparably more accessible than it was to our ancestors. The lighter forms of literature, good, bad, and indifferent, which have added so vastly to the happiness of mankind, have increased beyond powers of computation; nor do I believe that there is any reason to think that they have elbowed out their more serious and important brethren. It is perfectly possible for a man, not a professed student, and who only gives to reading the leisure hours of a business life, to acquire such a general knowledge of the laws of nature and the facts of history, that every great advance made in either department shall be to him both intelligible and interesting; and he may beside have among his familiar friends many a worthy whose memory is in the pages of memoir or biography. All this is ours for the asking. All this we shall ask for, if only it be our happy fortune to love for its own sake the beauty and the knowledge to be gathered from books.—Arthur J. Balfour.

Stars

Ships of the air that haunt
The hidden bays of heaven!
Do ye then anchor by day
In the arms of an azure bay,
And when on earth it is even
Your lamps at the mast-head swing
For men to say: It is seven;
They are furling sail in heaven,
It is time we folded wing?
—Harrison S. Morris.

Color Words

The nomenclature of color in literature has always puzzled me. It is easy to talk of green, blue, yellow, red. But when we seek to distinguish the tints of these hues, and to accentuate the special "timbre" of each, we are practically left to suggestions founded upon metaphor and analogy. We select some object in nature—a gem, a flower, an aspect of the sky or sea—which possesses the particular quality we wish to indicate. We talk of grass-green, apple-green, olive-green, emerald-green, sage-green, jade-green; of sapphire, forget-me-not, turquoise, gentian, ultramarine, sky-blue; of topaz, gold, orange, citron; of rose and cherry, ruby and almandine, blood and flame. Or else we use the names of substances from which the pigments are compounded: as yellow-ochre, burnt-sienna, cadmium, lamp-black, verdigris, vermilion, madder, cinnabar. To indicate very subtle gradations, the jargon of commerce supplies us liberally with terms like mauve, magenta, eau-de-Nile, peacock, merda-d'oca, Prussian blue, crushed strawberry, Venetian-red, gris-de-perle, and so forth to infinity. It is obvious that for purely literary purposes these designations have a very unequal value. Some of them are inadmissible in serious composition. The most precise often fail by interpreting what is absent from the reader's mental eye through what is unknown to his intelligence. Not everybody is familiar with jade, cadmium, almandine, Nile-water. What the writer wants would be a variety of broad terms to express the species (tints) of each genus (hue). In such terms some of the colors are richer than others. Green, I think, is the poorest of all. After verdant, it has to be contented with compounds of itself, like pea-green and those which I have cited above. The Greeks had no generic name for green except one which also meant pale. Next to this they used an adjective derived from the leek. Blue fares better with its azure, cerulean, celestial, amethystine. Yellow is still more fortunate, rejoicing in golden, saffron, orange, flaxen, tawny, blonde. Red stands at the head of the list, possessing a copious vocabulary of ruddy, rosy, russet, crimson, scarlet, pink, sanguine, mulberry, carnation, blushing. It will be noticed that all these words denominating tints are eventually derived from substances which have been accepted into common parlance.—"In the Key of Blue," John Addington Symonds.

Good Writers of Opinion

The only good writers of opinion are those who instinctively reproduce the atmosphere of discussion, whose sentences have the tone of discussion, with themselves or with an imagined group.—Randolph Bourne.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1921

EDITORIALS

India and the Kenya Colony

DISCUSSING the question of the status of India within the British Commonwealth, the Maharaja of Kutch, and Srinivasa Sastri, two of the delegates of India at the imperial conference, declared, in London, recently, that the problem of the Indian settler, as seen at present in the Kenya Colony, is the key to the whole problem. Any analysis of this question does, indeed, at once reveal the fact that the case of the Kenya Colony, formerly known as British East Africa, must be regarded as a "test case." The facts of the matter are soon stated. Some time ago, as the result of an official but very superficial examination, British East Africa was reported to be "useless for white settlement, but to offer ideal conditions for the settler from India." Emigration from India to Kenya had, of course, been going on for centuries, the immigrants settling down for the most part as small traders. In recent years, however, the Kenya sugar planter has needed more and more labor for his sugar plantations. Everything, therefore, seemed to point to the advisability of encouraging Indian settlement. This was done. The immigration fee for Europeans was placed at 375 rupees, and for Asiatics at 50 rupees. The result of this policy is seen today in the fact that there are about 30,000 Indians in Kenya, against about 10,000 British.

Now the Indian in Kenya, although regarded as having a higher status than the native, is still without rights of franchise. Transfer of lands to Indians is very difficult, if not impossible, whilst in the civil service they are not allowed to rise above a low grade. For some time past, feeling amongst the Indian settlers against these conditions has been deepening in intensity. The British Indian is a British citizen. He is just as much entitled to invoke the protection of the British Government for his person or his rights as any other British citizen, and the growing influence of India in the counsels of the Commonwealth makes it increasingly difficult for the British Government to escape the fullest recognition of these rights. The British Government, through Mr. Montagu and Mr. Churchill, as representing India and the Colonial Office, is doing its best to solve the problem, but the task is not an easy one. A recent conference, attended by representatives of both sides and presided over by the Governor of Kenya, broke up without having effected anything. The Indians insisted that they would take nothing less than a common franchise, as against the present system of communal representation. The Europeans, while willing to concede equal representation in commercial areas, stipulated that the farming and producing interests must predominate. The Europeans, moreover, insisted upon legal segregation for the Indians, an arrangement to which the Indian population took the most emphatic exception.

The question as to the status of Indians in Kenya differs from the question as to the status of Indians in South Africa, for instance, or any other self-governing British dominion, in that, in the case of Kenya, the British Government is the final court of appeal; whereas, in South Africa, or in any other dominions, the order of the British Colonial Office does not run. The decision of the Colonial Office in this matter would be regarded in India as a measure of the sincerity of the British Government in its desire to secure full rights of citizenship for the British Indian.

In these circumstances, it is welcome to find, from the latest reports on the subject, that a compromise satisfactory to both parties is likely to be effected. The Indians, it now appears, will be content with a franchise limited by property or educational qualifications, and on that basis it is held that the European vote in the colony would not be outnumbered. A compromise is also likely on the troubled question of the transfer of property from Europeans to Indians, and on the policy of segregating the Indian business quarter in the towns.

The effect of such a settlement on public opinion in India is likely to be far-reaching. One of the main things hoped for by the Indian people from the imperial conference was the achievement of rights of citizenship for Indians already residing in parts of the British Commonwealth other than India. In this regard, the Indian delegates were largely successful. As far as Australia, Canada, and New Zealand were concerned, the right of resident Indians to citizenship was fully acknowledged. The only exception was South Africa. Here the situation, as regards the status of Indians, cannot be said to show any improvement. South Africa is still determinedly opposed to the admission of Indians to citizenship, and the tendency, at present, far from showing a desire to make concessions, is toward increasing disabilities.

Under these conditions, the position of the British Government is one of extreme delicacy, and the evidence of good faith it is likely to be in a position to give, where Kenya is concerned, cannot fail to lessen the tension in India on the subject, and render a settlement of the question in South Africa ultimately less difficult.

The Recess of Congress

THOSE who have assumed responsibility for the direction of the program of the majority party in the present extraordinary session of the United States Congress are as outspoken in defense of the record of performances as are those of the opposition in insisting that there has been a virtual failure to fulfill principal pledges made to the country. Really, regarding so important a matter, granting that the declarations of opposing leaders are sincere, there should not be room for any two opinions. It is conceivable, in following party traditions and adhering more or less unthinkingly to partisan formulas, that there might be some differences among the rival leaders in both houses of Congress as to the methods to be pursued in solving the problems of reconstruction, but it can hardly be imagined that there should be a serious or a confusing difference regarding the ends sought. Surely there was, in the action of the people in choosing their representatives in the elections of 1920, no compromise decision. The commission given was one of service in a great social and economic emergency. No vain boastings or captious criticisms will be allowed to answer as an alibi or as an indictment in striking a balance from the record which the chosen servants of the people have thus far written, and upon which judgment will sooner or later be formed.

Whatever may be the general verdict regarding the record made by the administration party to date in the matter of reconstructive legislation, it can hardly be regarded as other than regrettable that the work of Congress has been virtually suspended by voluntary action of its membership, even for a period as brief as that agreed upon by the recess resolution. It is hardly satisfying to the people as a whole to receive the assurance that all possible has been accomplished, and that nothing will be lost by the delay. Their answer may well be that, if the remedies which the Administration proposed are efficacious, they should be applied at once. It is a fact well recognized that order has not yet been brought out of the universal disorder left as an aftermath of the war. It would be a specious plea were Congress to shirk its present responsibilities by insisting that the remedies are not to be found in constructive legislation. It may be that much more must be done than to pass laws, but it cannot be claimed that Congress did not volunteer to furnish the panacea for all national disorders. The administration party has been in undisputed control of both the legislative and executive branches of the government. It was given a clear track, with orders to proceed to the prescribed destination. It seemed entirely unnecessary to stop for orders en route.

If there has been a failure of performance, and if there have been unnecessary delays in solving the great problems of reconstruction, the fault is not that of the majority party alone, whatever plea in avoidance the minority may interpose. The opponents of administration policies, as well as the proponents of those policies, seem to have lost sight of the all-important fact that the present is not the time in which to indulge in partisan practices. The people are taking no serious thought today of the next congressional election. It is a matter of the least possible concern to the voters as to who shall prove himself to be the most astute manipulator of partisan measures, or the most eloquent debater of even the more important questions coming up for consideration. It may be that in the districts represented by some of the members of the House, and in the states which comprise the constituencies of some senators, political fences are found to be in need of repair. But the present, with much important business at Washington remaining unfinished, is not a propitious time for arranging campaign plans for the next election. In politics, as elsewhere, a good paymaster pays when the work is finished.

Women and Cooperation

AMONGST the reconstructive efforts in course of development throughout the world, none, it is safe to say, is making greater progress than the cooperative movement. The headquarters of the Cooperative Wholesale Society in Great Britain are constantly in receipt of reports telling of the spread of the cooperative idea, in all quarters, and, at the recent annual congress held at Manchester, speakers from Belgium, Georgia, Poland, Norway, and many other countries told the same story of a remarkable and well sustained advance.

Women have always taken a prominent part in the cooperative movement, and those familiar with its workings in that part of England where it was first organized, and where it still has its greatest development, namely, in the North, could not fail to be struck by the way in which the cooperative movement anticipated recent legislation in the matter of proclaiming and securing the larger liberty of women. Today, women cooperators are taking advantage of the more liberal public sentiment which has obtained, during the past few years, in regard to the work and effort of women, and they are boldly seeking the fulfillment of their ideal, namely, the establishment of an economic league of nations by means of cooperation. For this reason, amongst others, the annual congress of Women's Cooperative Guilds, held in Manchester recently, was a remarkable gathering. It was attended by some 1300 women delegates representing 50,000 cooperative guild women, whilst the report for 1920, which was submitted, showed that 180 new branches had been established during that year, and 6147 new members enrolled.

The resolution to which the congress early committed itself, unanimously, was nothing if not wide in its vision. It called for a "definite policy of organizing the world for peace by a cessation of the provocative competition in armaments, by a revision of the peace treaties so as to make possible the economic life of Europe, by purging politics and education of militarism in all its forms, by abolishing force as a remedy for social unrest, by eliminating private profit-making from the industrial system, and by the promoting of international cooperative trade whereby an economic league of people would be assured."

It is in this last connection that the full effect of the women's effort is likely to be seen in the near future. Practical steps of first importance have already been taken toward the establishment of an international cooperative trade system. The president of the guild, in the course of her address at Manchester, told of how members of the guild had already visited Austria, had entered into conferences with representatives of the cooperative movement from other countries, and were thus able to get first-hand evidence "of the keen desire there is for the development of trade with British cooperation, a desire which we hope will be encouraged and stimulated." This, of course, is a question in which the cooperative society as a whole has shown itself interested for some time, and it cannot be doubted that, as the society extends the sphere of its direct control over means of production in widely separated countries, the way for the establishment of a comprehensive scheme for international cooperative trading will be rendered easier.

Shaping a Forest Policy

EFFORTS are making all the time in the United States to promote the general acceptance of such a policy toward timber lands as shall conserve that class of resources and check the waste which has accompanied lumbering operations. The United States is a country of great areas. Its forests lie in widely separated sections, and the people who have them in immediate control are actuated by a variety of purposes and motives, not the least common of which is that of making a handsome profit out of them as quickly as possible. Amid such conditions, the framing of a constructive policy for the handling of timber resources, in a form that shall be accepted and followed by all who have to do with them, is not an easy thing to do. Practical conditions need to be taken into account, as well as the theory of forestry. There must be some knowledge of the obstacles that interpose, as well as of the good objects that are to be achieved.

In view of these considerations, the conferences that have just been held in San Francisco, of many elements concerned in the lumber business, open a hopeful prospect. Representatives of the eastern and central sections of the country have met those of the western sections on their own ground, and the discussions have been taking place before the National Forestry Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, an organization representing 1400 constitutent chambers of commerce and trade associations with an underlying membership of 750,000. The lumbermen of districts said to contain 50 per cent of the remaining standing timber of the country have been giving intelligent and far-sighted cooperation. There has been a general appreciation of the fact that the importance of lumber and timber from all sections to the great industries of the country makes the forestry policy a national problem.

Surely it is that. The United States is using its timber four and a half times as fast as the timber grows. Of the original 800,000,000 acres of virgin timber in the country, there remain only 150,000,000, most of which is on the Pacific coast. Of the 200,000,000 acres of cut-over lands, 81,000,000 acres have no stand whatever, while the second growth on the remainder ranges from poor to good in quality. Examination into this situation, and discussion of it, by the sort of men who have been present at these San Francisco meetings, should go far to spread the knowledge of the present defection in the timber supply as well as of the desirable methods of bringing it more nearly up to requirements. Governor Pardee of California expressed the view that the conferences, coupled with the visit of the Forestry Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to the Pacific coast, constituted the most important and significant happenings in recent years in the development of state and federal forestry policies. But the mission of that committee, as explained by its chairman, D. L. Goodwillie of Chicago, was not of a probing or judicial nature. Rather, the purpose was to make a businesslike study of the situation, in the hope of making a report to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that shall assist that organization in promoting a policy which will be fair to all interested parties, the lumbermen as well as the public.

Something of that nature is the true solution of this problem. If anything has been needed to warn the people of the country that the wasting of timber resources should not be allowed to go on, that need has been met by the shortage of timber which recently has been marked by the paper industry in New England and many hardwood industries. The forestry associations have long been earnestly working to secure an improvement in this situation. It is to be hoped that the aid that can now be given them by the business men of the country, as organized in the chambers of commerce, will be enough to secure the establishment of the policy of conservation which is so generally recognized as indispensable.

Art Over-Praise

WHEN will the friends and admirers of a distinguished artist realize that over-praise of him neither adds to his reputation, nor wins new adherents for his work? A case in point is Abbott H. Thayer and "The Arts" magazine. It was quite proper to devote, in the June-July issue of that excellent, and spirited, periodical, twenty-three pages of text and pictures to Abbott H. Thayer, for he was a fine artist, a lovable man, and as the discoverer of what is known as "Thayer's law," and an unwearied practitioner of it, he was one of the chief of those who introduced the art of camouflage into the great war.

All this is well known, also Thayer's beautiful and monumental groups, such as "The Madonna Enthroned," and "Caritas," and his landscapes. But when "The Arts" arrived in Europe, and admirers of Abbott H. Thayer read the twenty-three pages of eulogy, some of them regretted that more balance and critical judgment had not been exercised in regard to this commanding and interesting artist.

The editor opens the appreciations with a brief statement the conclusion of which is: "Abbott Thayer was an artist, not a craftsman. His aims were so high that even his faults almost became virtues." Were such a statement as this universally accepted, there would be an end to efficiency in art, the sign-mark of which is good craftsmanship. Thousands and thousands of people have high aims, but they cannot make their high aims concrete through lack of craftsmanship. To feel a thing is good: the difference between an artist and an amateur is that the artist is able to express what he feels. Abbott Thayer's faults did not become virtues; they remained just faults.

Turning to the next appreciation, we find this: "Thayer himself was one of the greatest masters of all ages — in sympathy with Leonardo, but with a far more appealing tenderness." This hardly requires answering. Thayer was not one of the greatest masters of all ages; far from it. He probably had a greater tenderness than Leonardo, but tenderness does not happen to be one of the greatest qualities in art. Michel Angelo was not particularly tender, nor the brothers Van Eyck, nor Hogarth, nor Winslow Homer. The explanation probably is that the appreciator admires tenderness more than any other quality in art. In judging an artist, in comparing him with others, it is necessary to curb rigorously our own predilections.

Another appreciator says: "Abbott Thayer, above all other American artists, has stood to the four winds of God's intent." Whatever this may precisely mean, it is a windy saying, and it is not just to other American artists. Comparisons may, or may not, be odious, but it is not well to make them when nobody is able to verify their truth. Another appreciator remarks: "We have never had anyone more original in character, richer in imaginative genius." This again is a statement—kindly and well meant—but unverifiable and certainly not calculated to make supporters and admirers of other artists converts to Abbott H. Thayer.

There remains the most extravagant statement of all—the extreme and violent praise of Thayer's landscape called "Mt. Monadnock," which hangs in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. Of this one of the appreciators remarks: "There is no finer landscape painting in the world than Thayer's 'Monadnock,' and I have the authority of another great artist, Dewing, for that statement." Later in this issue of "The Arts" is a letter from Mr. T. W. Dewing to Abbott H. Thayer, making this statement. It is a communication from friend to friend, signed, "I am, Old Man, your sincere admirer." The statement runs: "I was looking at your 'Monadnock' landscape in the museum the other day, and I have entirely made up my mind that it is the finest landscape ever painted in the world. It is extraordinary." To this we can only say that if a jury of 100 artists were empaneled to decide if Thayer's "Monadnock" is "the finest landscape ever painted in the world," the probability is that there would be only one affirmative vote—Mr. Dewing's. Even Mr. Royal Cortissoz calls "Monadnock" "one of the greatest landscapes ever painted in America or anywhere else. It is original. No other of our landscape painters, and the group is an impressive one, could have set down a more personal impression of nature. And none could have exercised a more powerful sweep of the brush."

Again, why these comparisons? Let Abbott H. Thayer's fine work stand by itself. Leave it to Time, and the matured judgment of the world. Nothing is gained by hasty over-praise.

Editorial Notes

Two pictures that give pause to Americans to think! Mr. Gompers declares that Labor will resist to the last ditch all attempts to bring about substantial wage reductions. That is one picture. The other is the situation in Europe, where it is declared that United States labor can no longer compete with German labor. There textiles that were largely bought in the United States before the war, are being offered by the Germans in Switzerland at 50 to 60 per cent below American prices. The natural inference to be drawn from this disadvantageous state of affairs is that short hours of labor and high wages are impracticable so long as the system is not made uniform throughout the commercial world. Is not the German at present working hard, while the American, in comparison with him, is slacking? The result, at any rate, is a diminished export trade, and high unemployment statistics, in spite of Labor's roseate promises that short hours meant more work for many men.

IT LOOKS as though the settlement won by the Motion Picture Theater Owners Association in session at Atlantic City is a step in the right direction. For years, as is well known, the motion picture producers have sought to control the houses throughout the country in order to insure a definite number of sales for their films. One firm had gained control, it is said, of scores of motion picture houses in the United States, and this method of wholesale control has even been extended to Canada. The producers have now agreed to abandon the theater field. The system has indirectly brought about a kind of unfair conquest by the American film of other countries. With an assured profitable sale west of the Atlantic, producers found it possible to undersell foreign markets and thus gain a preponderance for American films at the expense of native production, which could not compete. Artistically the system has little to recommend it, since it constitutes a tyranny by commercialized interests and a consequent degradation of art. That a condition almost equivalent has been produced by modern control of theaters in a few hands is too well known to demand any further comment. What, perhaps, the theatrical world as well as the public generally would welcome would be the disappearance of the commercialized producer from the theatrical as well as from the film stage.

SO MASSIVE and stately in appearance is Paris today that it is sometimes difficult to realize how recently the city took on its present form. A reminder of the relative newness of some of its main features comes in the project of the city administration to complete the Boulevard Haussmann by prolonging it to the Boulevard des Italiens. As late as 1834, but a few years before Eugene George Haussmann, under Napoleon III, began to demolish streets and rows of old houses that clogged the heart of the city, in order to build in their stead the now famous straight, wide and long thoroughfares, much of the old style of things remained. Drainage was primitive; suspended oil lamps lighted the streets; paved sidewalks hardly existed. But little more than thirty years later, when the international exhibition was held in the city, Paris had become perhaps the most imposing of European capitals, and an illustrious example of the great art of city planning.

WHAT to do with England's great houses is a topic being discussed by Englishmen, as one noble mansion after another comes into the market with all the treasures of generations. To use them as public institutions is the most natural suggestion, but a writer in The Spectator says account must be taken of the prejudice of officials of a rural council. Why should they object, it will be asked? May they not feel—it is very natural—that it is more suitable to hold their meetings in a snug, neat, white, dull little room in a modern municipal building, than in one of Wren's or Hawkshaw's masterpieces with all the glory of a painted ceiling?